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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 13.—The mass meeting of the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, in this city, is announced for the 30th inst.

Count Von Bernstoff, Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Berlin to receive the Order of the Black Eagle.

PARIS, January 13.—Cremer, who was on trial charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, has been acquitted.

The Assembly Committee on Army Reorganization has agreed to recommend the adoption of a rule that soldiers unable to read and write at the expiration of their terms of service shall remain in the army until they have acquired these accomplishments.

Gen. Cathlineau, late of the Pontifical army, arrived recently at Montpelier. His presence there provoked some hostile demonstrations till the interference of the authorities prevented a riot.

The Budget Committee of the Assembly is understood to be in favor of creating an annual sinking fund of 200,000,000 francs. The Committee on Education will report in favor of allowing all persons properly qualified the right to teach in public and private schools.

Delegates from the principal commercial centers of France are coming to Paris to hold a meeting of remonstrance against the proposed duties on imports of raw material.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 13.—Consols 92¾ for money; 92¾@92¾ for account. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 93; 5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 91¾.
FRANKFORT, January 13.—United States 5-20s of '65, 93¾.
PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 56 francs 40 centimes.
LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton active; middling uplands 10½d.; Orleans 10½d. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 26s3da. Lard 44s 3d.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Progress of the Investigation by the Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The Congressional Committee this morning received a note from the editor of the *Bulletin*, stating that he would have to be excused from testifying, as his information about the Custom House was received in professional confidence. He was excused.

An anonymous communication was received, setting forth that the writer had information of a telegram from ex-Collector Murphy to Secretary Robeson, relative to a member of Congress, which he said would injure both of these gentlemen, and asking for pay. The communication was thrown away.

Deputy Collector Clark testified that in some instances it was the custom to make seizures without any orders from the Custom House by subordinate officials. In 1869 it was arranged that no warrants should be issued without orders from the Collector. Subsequently this rule was violated, as in the case of Naylor; the informer who received a quarter of the proceeds resulting from the investigation. Witness said: I know of a case where a large sum was demanded as a compromise and afterward a small sum accepted. Previous to Grinnell's administration cases were compromised without any legal affidavit, even where the merchant was guilty. The records of such are now in the Collector's office.

Senator Bayard—I move that these records be at once sent for.

Senator Howe—There is a statute prohibiting the publication of informers' names; therefore I object.

Senator Bayard—Who told you so?

Howe—Mr. Jayne, Treasury Agent, and Mr. Wakeman.

Bayard—I thought so.

Howe said he was not sure there was such a law with regard to information respecting informers filed at the Collector's office, which Senator Casserly asked for. It was arranged on Senator Howe intimating that there was possibly a law forbidding such disclosure, to hold over the order for such documents until Journeyed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The bricklayers' National Convention, in session at Albany, N. Y., adjourned *sine die* on Saturday. The next Convention will be held on the second Monday of January, 1873, at Indianapolis.

The new iron draw of the bridge across the Mississippi at Winona, Minnesota, was successfully swung Saturday afternoon. It is said to be one of the longest draws in the world, being three hundred and sixty feet in length.

Taylor's oil refinery at Wyoming, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Seven hundred barrels of crude oil, two hundred and fifty barrels of distillate, and two hundred barrels of refined were consumed. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

The steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The powder house at Granite Quarter, near Cedar Point, Vinal Haven, Maine, containing thirty-two kegs of powder, was accidentally blown up late Friday afternoon of last week, killing Bryan, one of the quarrymen, and probably fatally wounding Austin Mink, overseer of the quarry, besides seriously injuring two others.

During Friday night a deliberate but unsuccessful attempt was made to explode one hundred kegs of powder stored near Blackington's corner, Rockland, Me. A stolen keg of powder was placed near the magazine and fired, but it failed to burst the magazine doors.

A cable dispatch says the constituents of the O'Donoghue have requested him to resign his seat in Parliament because of his opposition to the home rule movement.

The resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay maturing bonds in currency came up in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature on Saturday, but no action was taken on it. The bonds that matured on Saturday have, however, been paid in coin.

John O'Neal was frozen to death Sunday week at St. Louis gulch, in Montana. He has relations in Philadelphia.

The funeral of General Halleck took place at Louisville on Saturday. There was a vast concourse of people in attendance. The rites were according to the Episcopal service, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. Norton, of Louisville, officiating. The remains were deposited in a vault in Cave Hill Cemetery.

A San Francisco dispatch states that Mrs. Laura D. Fair having drawn her funds out of bank and transferred them to other parties, in order to defeat the attorney of Dr. Trask, her medical counsel, to attach it for his claim, is now unable to make her mother, Mrs. Lane, return $16,000 thus entrusted to her. The latter peremptorily refuses to disgorge.

Henry Bell Mitchell, an Indian boy fourteen years old, has been convicted of robbing the stage in Sonora county, California. The robbery was committed by the boy at one o'clock in the night, armed only with a fence picket.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature which makes a radical change in regulating the sales of liquor in that State. It enacts that no intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without license, and no license shall issue unless the party applying therefor shall give a bond in the penal sum of $3,000, with two freehold sureties, conditioned that they shall pay all damages to any person, in person or property, by reason of selling liquor under said license, the penalty to be received in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed person.

Miles Leatherwood, Jas. Walton and Wm. Leatherwood, employees of Ducktown Mining Company, Polk county, Tennessee, lost their lives some nights ago by the fall of a wooden tent, in which they were sleeping. All were terribly burnt, the tent having taken fire. Miles Leatherwood had much local notoriety in East Tennessee as the slayer of John Morgan, rebel general.

A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* reports examining the record in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Posey, which puts to rest the story that he was an illegitimate son of Gen. Washington. The record discloses the fact that Gen. Posey was born in 1754, and married Mary Thornton 23d of January, 1784. The result of this union was ten children, six of which were sons. Gen. Thomas Posey, the assumed illegitimate child, was born on the 26th of March, 1791. The character of his mother was such as to place her beyond even a suspicion of violation of the marriage vows, besides the time at which the birth of the pretended child is fixed was before her marriage.

A Montreal man offers to bet two thousand dollars on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single sculler who may compete with him, or if the Halifax people don't raise the necessary money to accept the challenge of Fulton, of St. Johns, he will stake two thousand dollars on that race.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to rob the Great Falls, Massachusetts, National bank.

Yesterday morning a tenement house on Salem and Stillman streets, Boston, was partially burned, and Mrs. Meian, one of the occupants, smothered to death. Nine others were rendered insensible by the smoke, but recovered.

Right Rev. Bishop John McGill, for twenty-

Barley—Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese pork $15 50; lard in Richmond yesterday Rose dull and 4 cellined; 3vars. $4 95.

partment ry to

ROYAL BUFFALO HUNT.

The Arrangements for Grand Duke Alexis and Party.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., January 13.—The Grand Duke and party arrived this morning at seven o'clock. They took breakfast on the cars. Five ambulances and a light wagon for baggage, also a carriage for the Duke, met the party and they then started immediately for the camp. The permanent camp for the buffalo hunt is on Red Willow Creek, about fifty miles southwest of the post. The camp consists of two hospital tents, ten wall tents and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall tents are floored and the Duke's carpeted. A box stove and fire place are in the tent for the hospital and wall tents. The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along, ten thousand rations each of flour, sugar, coffee and one thousand pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K, Second Cavalry, under command of Captain Fagan, are at the camp. They went out several days ago, and have everything in the best shape possible. Company E, Second Cavalry, under commahd of Lieutenant Stevens, act as escort for the Royal party to the camp. The whole is under command of General Palmer, of Omaha barracks. Lieutenant Hays is Quartermaster of the expedition. Mr. Cady, alias Buffalo Bill, met the Duke and party here. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half way. They expect to make the trip in eight hours. The buffalo are in great numbers within ten miles of the camp. A few days ago four hundred Indians were reported at the camp with their families, and coming in rapidly. It is expected that the war parties of Spotted Tail, Whistler, War Bonnet and Black Hat will be there with their respective bands.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Rebutting Medical Testimony—Doctors Widely Differing.

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.—In the Wharton case to-day a large number of witnesses testified to the excellent reputation of the prisoner. The counsel for the defense announced that the evidence on their part had closed.

Dr. Nathan R. Smith was called and sworn for the State. Has resided in Baltimore forty-three years and practiced medicine for fifty-three years. He was for two years Professor in Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Witness said he had been out of the city professional case, and according to his judgment the death of Ketchum ensued from non-natural cause, death did not result from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Witness was familiar with the disease. In his cross-examination Dr. Smith said he had seen cases of meningitis in Baltimore during this past year. They were not uncommon. In reply to a question as to the prescriptions of gelseminum and chloral to General Ketchum by Dr. Williams on the day of his death, Dr. Smith said from what he had heard of the symptoms of the case he regarded these remedies as depressing and inappropriate, and not such as he would have prescribed; but he thought the patient in a dying condition when these prescriptions were taken.

Dr. George W. Benson had heard of the hypothetical case, and in his judgment death resulted from non-natural causes; not from cerebro spinal meningitis. Court adjourned.

THE FLORIDA OUTRAGE.

Spain Must Apologize—War the Alternative.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Sworn statements in the Florida case have been received at the Navy Department. They have been at once forwarded to the State Department. By order of the President a demand will be at once made, in a manner which will admit of no evasion, for explanation, apology and full satisfaction. The attitude or this Government will be unyielding. Prince Arthur is assigned honor of our flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly notified his Government that there is no evasion from either ample apology or war.

Death of a Young Man of Promise—New Depot at Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, January 14, 1872.

Alex. Marshall, son of Hon. C. C. Marshall, of Delphos, Ohio, died there this morning, after a protracted illness. He was a young man of very fine abilities and great promise, a graduate of Delaware, Ohio, College, going thence to Harvard to complete his law course. While at the latter institution he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, which eventually proved fatal. His loss will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends in this part of the State.

Measurements were made here last week of railroad grounds, preparatory to the erection of new depot buildings by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Dayton and Michigan Railroad. This will be a much needed improvement to our city.

Bloody Sport at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., January 13, 1872.

A very exciting pigeon match for the championship of the State took place this afternoon, the competitors being a landlord of one of our principal hotels and one of our principal butchers. Great excitement prevailed during the match, friends being moneyed men, and large amounts changed hands. The match resulted in the landlord killing one; his competitor none.

Fatal Accident at Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 13, 1872.

Last evening as Henry Hantz, Captain of the canal boat Henderson, on the Ohio canal, was drawing up the boat to the bridge, the rope attached to the same broke, precipitating him backwards into the canal. In falling, it is supposed, he struck his head upon the gunwale of the boat, breaking his skull, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and five small children.

Stables Burned in Canonsburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANONSBURG, January 14, 1872.

Last Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, a stable belonging to C. W. McDaniel, of this place, was destroyed by fire. About three hours later another stable, belonging to J. R. Weaver, was also destroyed by fire. The loss in each case is about $300. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Should the Courts decide Governor Smith, of Georgia, inaugurated last Friday, to be the legal Governor of the State, he will have some nine months to serve. This, however, to impartial office seekers doubtless seems an age, since the papers of that section say he is overwhelmed with applicants for places. This may be termed seeking a very short office at an exceedingly low range.

NEW ORLEANS.

The War of Factions Continues—Bluff Treatment of a Mob by Gen. Emory.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—A committee from the Carter House of Representatives waited on Governor Warmouth to-day and presented a communication, requesting the withdrawal of the police from the Mechanics Institute, and thus allow access to the hall of the House of Representatives by the legally constituted body. To this the Governor replied, at the request, he said, of at least fifty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate, that he had only taken such measures as would protect the members of the Assembly from insult and injury. He positively declined to order the removal of the troops and police, but said the expelled members would be allowed peaceably to enter the building as citizens. The fact of the Governor's refusal to comply with the request made was announced in the Carter House of Representatives, and that body then adjourned till Monday. Carter in a speech said he would lay the matter before General Emory, and, if he approved, appoint a sufficient number of sergeants-at-arms to seat the members in the proper Hall. Following this a call was made for Emory's headquarters, and a large crowd having collected there, calls were made for Gen. Emory. He appeared at the door and inquired what was wanted. Some one in the crowd sung out, "We want martial law," to which the General replied, "G—d d—n you, I will give you martial law with grape and canister if you don't get away from here." He was then called on for a speech. He said: "I have no speech to make; I have nothing to say to you, nor do I want to hold any communication whatever with such a mob. If you wish to communicate with me you will have to do it in a different manner, through some deputy. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to come here with such a crowd to make the demand."

Some one, apparently a ringleader, then addressed the crowd and advised that as they could not get anything out of that old fellow, they had better get away."

The application in the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Carterites will be passed upon on Monday.

The United States troops were under arms during the day, at the request of Gov. Warmouth.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The city is very quiet—all resting after the week of excitement. There are but few people on the streets. Even about Mechanics Institute only a dozen sleepy, worn-out, miserable-looking Metropolitans can be seen. It is probably the calm before the storm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1872.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Final judgment of dissolution was to-day entered in the Supreme Court against the Bowling Green and Guardian Savings Banks.

Charles O'Conor has signified his willingness to accept the bail offered for Connolly, on their formal justification, without further objection. Connolly will not, however, place himself within the power of arrest until the whole matter is closed.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continued to-day, the amount paid out being as large as on the first days of the panic. The trustees claim that should every one of their 13,000 depositors withdraw their deposits the bank would still have a surplus left of $100,000.

Judge Barbour to-day vacated the injunction restraining the sale of the property of the New York Printing Company. Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced in the United States District Court against the Company by the executors of the will of the late James B. Taylor, who owned a fifth interest in the Company, and an order to show cause why the Company should not be adjudicated bankrupt was made to-day by Judge Blatchford, returnable on Saturday next.

District Attorney Garvin to-day stated that he had no doubt Stokes would be arraigned to plead under indictment for the murder of James Fisk next Monday or Tuesday.

KEROSENE THROWER CAPTURED.

For a number of weeks past numerous complaints have been made to the police from ladies who have had their dresses spoiled by kerosene thrown upon them while upon the streets. The officers have been endeavoring to discover the scoundrel, but until this evening they have been unsuccessful. The principal theater of operations has been upon Broadway, although a few instances of outrage have occurred upon other avenues. To-night detectives stationed at the Olympic Theater discovered a man named James Cartison with a can of kerosene throwing it upon the dresses of ladies as they were leaving that place of amusement. He was arrested and will be tried on Monday.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

INVESTIGATION IN JUDGE BARNARD'S CASE.

Judge Barnard states to-day, in reply to questions, that the Grand Jury will to-morrow commence an investigation of the charges against him. He had been before the jury, and handed them a list of his enemies—about forty—and said to them, "If you find any charge substantiated, resign at once." He could have made millions if he had violated his public duty; he had opportunities every day. The investigation would prove whether anybody had a right to assail him.

WHAT IF HE DOES?

It appears that Grand Master Johnston, who led the Orange procession on the 12th of July, was soon after appointed to a position in the Custom House, the request of the President, and still holds the office.

THE CRIME OF ABORTION.

An energetic effort is making by members of the medical profession to obtain changes in the laws of the State, so that practising the crime of abortion will be classified as a felony instead of manslaughter, and punishment be at the discretion of the court.

THE CITY OFFICES.

List of Caucus Nominations.

The Republican members of City Councils met in caucus Saturday afternoon, to nominate candidates for city offices. There was a full attendance, and the rooms and halls adjacent to the Common Council chamber were filled with the candidates and their friends, who had come to hear the result. Henry Lloyd presided, and Wm. Wilson acted as Secretary. The following are the nominees:

Superintendent of Water Works—James Atkinson.

City Engineer—H. J. Moore.
City Assessor—Thomas H. Phelps.
Assessor of Water Rents—C. B. Bostwick.
City Gauger—T. J. Irwin.
Superintendent of Markets—S. B. Richards.
Monongahela Wharfmaster—James Kennedy.
Allegheny Wharfmaster—W. J. McClure.
Meat Inspector—T. W. Lindsay.
Building Inspector—R. M. Reed.
Street Commissioners—First District, John F. Hunter; Second, Geo. Linderman; Third, Wm. Hosack.
Road Commissioners—First District, J. M. Hunter; Second, John Vandegrift, Third, W. J. Bowers.
Official Papers—*Gazette* and *Freiheits Freund*. The only English papers asking the printing were the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*—the latter receiving twenty-three votes, and the former sixty-two.
Kinney Goff as Salt Inspector, J. McM. King as Inspector of Lumber, Wm. Phillips as Inspector of Tobacco, and John Pollock as Bark Measurer, were renominated.

The contest for Superintendent of the Water Works was quite spirited, the ballots being: Geo. Wilson, 19; John H. McElroy, 35; James Atkinson, 27; Wm. Stark, 3. The second ballot did not show much change. On third ballot Wilson withdrew, and the vote was Atkinson, 45; McElroy, 39.

Engineer Moore's opposition amoftnted to but 19 votes, 12 for McCully and 7 for Remington. P. F. Smith, for Assessor of Water rents, received 15 votes. Caskey gave Richards a tight chase for Superintendent of Markets, the third ballot standing Richards, 41; Caskey 39. A third ballot for Monongahela Wharfmaster was necessary, and resulted: Kennedy, 43; Brown, 26; Buchanan, 1. The other nominations mentioned had a comparatively easy thing of it.

The caucus nominees will be unanimously elected, in joint session, to-morrow afternoon.

SHOCKING DEATH

From the Effects of Whisky.

Mrs. Celia O'Connor, residing in a filthy basement room on Fifth avenue, near Magee street, was found dead at five o'clock Saturday morning. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest developed the fact that the woman had been drinking liquor almost incessantly for the past three months; that she drank heavily on Friday night last, retiring to bed with her son, aged about eleven years; that at four o'clock in the morning she was seized with a mad fit, dragged the little boy from the bed and drove him out of the house. He went to the house of some friends in one of the upper wards, and in an hour after revisited his miserable abode, in company with a friend, and found his mother dead. She sat on the floor with her feet to the grate, and her head resting against the side of the bed. The room presented a scene of the most complete poverty and wretchedness. Not a mouthful of food, and not a decent article of clothing or furniture, could be seen. Dirt and filth met the eye on all points. The woman was thirty-five years of age and had been twice married. Her second husband, O'Connor, is said to have been murdered on his way to the army, during the rebellion. A daughter, who is now living in New Orleans, and the little boy above mentioned, are the only children. The doctor who made the *post mortem* examination testified that she had drank enough liquor to kill her without congestion setting in, and the jury found a verdict of death from intemperance. The daughter, who is only seventeen, has been ruined by the example of her mother, and the boy had been compelled to steal and beg in order to gratify her passion for whisky.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Coroner held three inquests yesterday. The first was on the body of Agatha Kalkoff, who resided on Ann street, in the Sixth ward. The husband of the deceased is a musician, and had been playing at a party in Allegheny. When he returned to his home about twelve o'clock on Saturday night he found his wife in bed. She asked him if he had just got done playing. He answered "yes," and that moment she made a convulsive movement and died almost instantly. Dr. Richter examined the remains, and gave it as his opinion that the woman had died from apoplexy. A verdict in accordance with the physician's opinion was rendered.

The second inquest was on the body of Rose Sulley, an aged woman who was found dead in a cell, yesterday morning, at the county jail. She had been before the Mayor on Saturday morning on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was committed for ten days. Dr. McKelvey testified that the woman had been in apparently good health at the time of her admission to jail, and gave it as his opinion that she had died of inanition. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

The third inquest of yesterday was reported under the head of "Allegheny News."

Robbery and Arrest.

On Saturday night a man approached Lieut. Montgomery, of the police force, and informed him that he had been knocked down and robbed of two dollars and a knife in Oak alley. He furnished the officer with a description of the two persons who had attacked him and they were recognized by the Lieutenant as James Broderick and John Deckert. He arrested them and brought them to the station house, where they were locked up for a hearing. Yesterday morning the complainant failed to appear and the prisoners were sent to jail for ten days each on charges of disorderly conduct. The man who was robbed should call at the Mayor's office and get his money and knife, which were found on the accused, and also make informations against them for highway robbery.

A RARE CHANCE.—As will be seen by a card in another column, the property at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, will be sold at auction on Tuesday next. It is one of the most desirable business locations in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bill for Return to Specie Payments

The Custom House Frauds Too Serious to be Longer Ignored.

The President to Take Decided Measures.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1872.

The House Committee on Appropriations Will begin its daily sessions on Monday.

A Pension Agent in Trouble.

Clapperton, ex-Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, charged with participation in Indian pension frauds, has arrived at New York in charge of officers sent west to arrest him. The hearing in the case is set for Monday.

The Democracy and Finance.

Besides the subject of amnesty, the Democratic caucus on Tuesday will take into consideration the course to be pursued upon financial questions to come before Congress this session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1872.

Another Specie Payment Scheme.

Freeman Clarke will introduce a bill to-morrow, which is aimed to provide for a return to specie payment without contraction of the currency. The first section provides that after due notice, the President shall issue a proclamation providing for the redemption of legal tender in coin at the various subTreasuries of the United States. In the second section National Banks throughout the United States are required to redeem their notes in the city of New York in lawful money. Banks not located in said city shall appoint some local National Bank there to act as its agent for the purpose of such redemption. The third section provides that national banks shall continue to hold the amount of reserved funds as now required, in addition to the contingent coin deposits, until a specified time, when such requirement shall cease. The fourth section provides for the organization of a Bank of Redemption in New York, and allows national banks to hold stock in said bank to the amount of one per cent. of their capital. By the fifth section National Banks are exempt from tax on the average amount of deposits kept for redemption purposes. By the sixth section the Secretary of the Treasury is required to keep one hundred millions of coin on hand as a provision for redeeming the legal tenders. By the seventh section the Secretary of the Treasury is allowed to use the proceeds of the sales of bonds and bills to redeem other outstanding bonds. By the eighth section imports are to be paid in coin.

Speeches in the Senate.

In case the amnesty bill comes up in the Senate to-morrow, which depends entirely upon the arrival of Senator Robertson, who has charge of this measure, Mr. Sumner intends delivering a long speech upon the civil rights amendment thereto. Gen. Logan will try and get the floor to deliver his speech upon the bill legalizing the issue of Quartermaster stores in Chicago.

Illegal Conversion of Freedmen's Bureau Funds.

Gen. Spencer says frankly that he did not assume to authorize the conversion of the Freedmen's Bureau funds into bonds, and the use of the interest for any purpose whatever, that the conversion was illegal, and even if the proceeds of coupons had actually been used as claimed by Balloch, it was an act that required special authority from Congress.

Revenue Officers Sentenced.

Two late disbursing officers were sentenced by Judge Cartter yesterday. Kendig, former disbursing officer for the Washington Aqueduct, Jail and Patent Office, was fined $14,000, the amount embezzled, and sent to jail for two years. Marden, late clerk in General Spinner's office, was fined $12,000, the amount taken, and imprisoned for one year. Kendig, when asked by the Court whether he had anything to say, asserted that all of the money had gone into the hands of Clinton Rice, who desired it to establish a paper called the *Law Times*. Rice is a lobbyman here.

Too Serious to be Ignored.

Senator Cameron tells his friends that in his opinion the developments in the New York Custom House investigation are of such a character that it will not do to ignore them any longer. It is believed that the President will shortly take very decided action in regard to all implicated by the evidence taken.

The Ways and Means.

James Brooks will return to-morrow, and the Ways and Means Committee will be able to begin work. The division upon some features of the committee's work is so nearly equal that it was necessary to await the return of Mr. Brooks before its policy upon some matters could be decided.

Resignation.

R. McPhail Smith, late United States District Attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, has just voluntarily resigned. The irregularities which led to the withholding certain papers sent up from the lower Court have been satisfactorily explained, and Mr. Smith retires with the full confidence of the Department of Justice.

Personal.

William E. Davis, Pension Agent at Cincinnati, is here on business connected with the nomination of General Browne as his successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1872.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The War Department announces in general orders the death of General Halleck, and requires the usual official ceremonies to be paid in respect to his memory.

EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED.

Samuel B. Kendig, convicted of embezzlement of Government funds in 1868, while he was disbursing officer of the Patent Office, was to-day sentenced to confinement in jail two years, and to pay a fine of $14,000. F. A. Marden, late Treasury clerk, convicted of embezzlement of Treasury funds, was sentenced to confinement in jail one year and to pay a fine of $12,000.

EXPECTED BREEZE WITH RUSSIA.

Gortshakoff's letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State and as likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passports, and the Russian charge d'affairs here supplied with his order likewise. He may, take his departure from the United States.

GRUMBLING—WHAT ABOUT.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction here with the conduct of Senator Howe in connection with the New York Custom House investigation. I have heard some of the best Republicans here speak sharply of his trifling and one-sided course. He acts more like an attorney, it is said, than like a judge. This is strange, for Mr. Howe is personally a pure man and with a character like gold before the country, but if he goes on this way much longer, he will injure his reputation among fair-minded men. One cannot but wish that Chairman Buckingham would assert himself a little more earnestly, but he is a modest man and gives way too much to the old lawyers on the committee. The general feeling here among Republicans and politicians seems to be that there is a good deal of corruption in the New York Custom House, and that it must be rooted out in some way. It was probably worse under Johnson than it is now, but Grant's record it was worse under Mr. Lincoln. Few persons believe that the President winks at any actual knavery there. He doubtless knows whom he introduces is the execution of difficult tunes upon apparently impossible musical instruments. has been repeatedly asked by Mr. Schurz has not yet been answered. It is this: Why is it that after the New York merchants have over and over again protested against the "general order" business, after Secretary Boutwell has condemned it, after some of the minor officials have been proved guilty of bribery in connection with it—why is it that this "general order" business is still continued? Is it possible that it is because "Leet and Stocking" make so much money out of it? It is certain that the Administration cannot afford to let things run in New York much longer as they have been doing. The investigation is badly managed, and does not result in much first-class evidence, but such as it is it leaves a bad impression upon the minds of honest Republicans, everywhere, and everybody that I see here, whether Republican or Democrat, insists that it is high time for a sweeping reform.

IS A SEAL A FISH?

The question has been raised, "Will oil come in free under the terms of the tr That depends on another question. "Is a seal fish?" A number of merchants from New Bedford will be here next week to test it before the Secretary of the Treasury. They will contend that a seal is an "animal" and not a fish. It is probable that the Secretary's decison, no matter which side he will favor, will be appealed to the courts. A large number of those interested are anxious to learn the result. If the Secretary decides a seal is not a fish, then it is probable that, in order to equalize advantages of trade among our fishermen who will fish and trade in the British Provinces, the duty on seal oil will be removed or materially reduced.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEW ORLEANS.

The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate an early termination of the political troubles. A resolution for the appointment of an Investigating Committee may be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the trouble cannot be obtained unless such Committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and say even if the trouble should end before the committee could reach there, the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding the declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking towards pacification.

MEXICO.

Revolutionists Closely Besieged at Mier.

MATAMORAS, January 14.—Latest dispatches announce the complete investment of Mier by Cortina. Four or five hundred revolutionists, under General Quiroga, have been driven into the Plaza, where they are vigorously defending themselves. Cortina's troops, being better armed, are inflicting severe loss on the insurgents. Quiroga's only chance of escape is through expected succor from Monterey, which is reported *en route* to raise the siege.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. John B. Clark, D. D.

The Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, died on Saturday morning at six o'clock, at his residence on Stockton avenue. Dr. Clark was born near Cadiz, Ohio, in 1827, being the only son of Matthew Clark, a farmer. In 1842 he entered Franklin College, at Athens, Ohio, and subsequently pursued a theological course at Canonsburg, under Drs. Beveridge and Anderson. Having been licensed to preach about the year 1851, he located at Detroit, and through his efforts mainly the United Presbyterian Church in that city, now in charge of the Rev. J. P. Scott, was established. In 1853 he was installed as pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church in Canonsburg, Pa., where he remained for some time. About this time he was joined in marriage to Miss Collins. In 1860 he was called to the Second United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, the former pastor, Dr. Rogers, having been compelled to resign on account of the troubulous times of age. Dr. Clark soon became widely known as a popular preacher, and his congregation, under his ministry rapidly increased in numbers. When in charge of the church, the membership was two hundred and fifty. The church now numbers eight hundred and fifty members, showing a net increase of nearly six hundred during his ministry, a period of eleven years. His wife, who had been an invalid for a period of several years, died only a few days before him. Warrant issued.

When the war broke out, Dr. Clark warmly espoused the Union cause, and following the example of many other clergymen enlisted in the defense of his country. He first organized the One Hundred and Ninety-third regiment, composed almost entirely of citizens of Allegheny, for the three months' service, and also started out with his regiment as Colonel. In August, 1862, he again entered the army in the nine months' service, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, almost all the members of which were formerly connected with the One Hundred and Ninety-third. His regiment were again hours too late to participate in the battle of Antietam, but rendered gallant service at Fredericksburg. He was mustered out on the 19th of June, 1863, but subsequently enlisted a regiment of "emergency men," and remained in the service for some months. He was then elected Chaplain. When his regiment was stationed at Wilmington, Delaware, he was appointed Military commander of that place.

On his return from the service he resumed his pastoral duties, and labored with his wonted energy and zeal, until within a few months since, when he was attacked with the disease which culminated in his death. He was murdered last summer to an estimable lady, who nursed him with unceasing attention during his illness. He had the best medical attendance, of both the allopathic and homœopathic schools, but his disease—or rather complication of diseases—baffled the most scientific treatment.

Dr. Clark was an earnest and eloquent preacher, and was possessed of more than ordinary powers as a speaker. He was warm in his friendships, unswerving in his religious faith, and maintained in the highest degree the regard and confidence of his congregation. He was held in high esteem in his regiment and while in the army, and in this regard exhibited a personal magnetism which few men possess. He was a leading minister of his denomination, and held numerous positions of trust in the [illegible] he was Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Freedmen's Missions [illegible] organization in 1864 until 1870, and was Moderator of the General Assembly during the session of 1865. He took an active interest in all the enterprises of the church, and was liberal and progressive in his views. He was a warm friend of the common school cause, and served for several years as a member of the Local Board of its ward, and was for some time President of the Board of School Controllers of the city. Having become prematurely gray, Dr. Clark had the appearance of being in the decline of life, but he was really in its prime. His death will be deeply and sincerely lamented by thousands in the community.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The engagement of Mr. Edwin Adams ended on Saturday night. Strange enough, the three audiences, to which, toward the close of it, he played such time-worn pieces as "Marble Hearts," "Hamlet," "Damon and Pythias" and "Black Eyed Susan," were much larger than those which went to see and hear him in his new sensation drama, "The Red Light." Regarded from the financial standpoint he will find the lesson one to profit by. The fact is, "The Red Light" is neither one thing nor the other. It is too sensational to please the judicious, and not sensational enough to excite the enthusiasm of the gallery.

The performance of "Marble Hearts"—not "The Marble Heart," Mr. Adams—at Saturday's matinee, was the best of the week. It was far more acceptably done than on Thursday evening. Then, because the dual part of *Thea* and *Marie* contains a few bars of music, it was given to Miss Georgie Dickson, to whom it is in every way utterly unsuited. But an absurd conventionality of the theater endowed her with a claim upon it which the stage manager had not firmness enough to resist. At the matinee Miss Florence Newton had the part and acted it charmingly. Mr. Gotthold's *Volage* was not quite so crisp as it might be and a trifle too serious at times, but on the whole a well considered and effective interpretation of the character.

This evening we are to have Maggie Mitchell in the piece with which she has been so peculiarly identified. Everybody has seen "Fanchon," and, as everybody likes it when Maggie Mitchell is the little heroine, everybody will naturally go to see it again. Maggie Mitchell brings several people with her by way of special support, among others Mr. L. M. Sewell, one of the promising quartette of young actors of whom so much was expected fifteen years ago. The other three of that quartette were Edwin Adams, Lawrence Barrett and Charles Burton Hill. They have none of them quite fulfilled the promise of their early endeavors; but they have all measurably succeeded, and all are more than good, each possessing talent in how great a degree Sewell is always sensible, intelligent and pleasing, and that is saying a great deal.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The upper tier is to be delectated with another week of "On Hand" and Mr. Johnny Thompson. It is impossible to say anything of either piece or performer, except that they attract the multitude, and are therefore a profitable managerial speculation. Mr. Thompson is somewhat talented in how great a degree S

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1872.

MAJOR EWERT, Chairman, has given notice that the members of the Republican State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, 25th of January instant. The time and place for holding the State Convention will probably be determined.

THE *Press* prints what it thinks would be a fair apportionment of the first five Congressional districts of this State, and adds the remark: "In the performance of the important duty of re-districting the State, the Legislature will pursue a wise policy, modelled with a just sense of the public interests, and if in the details of their work they should offend any individual desire or preference, the general good accomplished will more than atone for it."

HEREWITH is printed the petition of the underwriters, manufacturers and merchants of Pittsburgh, presented in the House of Representatives, to exempt steam towing-boats on the western rivers from the restrictions of what is known as the new "Steamboat Law." The underwriters of St. Louis have signed a similar petition, and as they are presumed to be fully aware of the requirements of these boats and what they need to insure *cheap transportation* and safety to life and cargo, it would seem as though Congress ought in justice to incorporate the request of this petition into the new Steamboat Law."

AT the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of next June, each State is to be represented by twice as many delegates as it has Senators and representatives in Congress, and each organized territory is to have two delegates, who shall be entitled to vote. This will give a total delegation of six hundred and fifty-two members. In calling the Convention the Committee recite the events which have transpired since the Convention of 1868 was held, and remind the country that all the promises made by that Convention have been faithfully observed, and to a considerable extent fulfilled, and that the Republican party confidently appeals to the people for continued support and countenance on the basis of its past record. The coming Convention will be in many respects the most important gathering of its kind ever held in the country.

NEW YORK seems determined to put an end to the reign of King Bogus. A bill was last week introduced into the Legislature of that State prohibiting the manufacture of any jewelry of a grade below fourteen carats, or of silverware of less than nine hundred parts of silver to one hundred of baser metal, under a penalty of fifty dollars for every article so manufactured. The bill also provides a similar penalty for affixing a false stamp to any article of jewelry. This will create a panic among the cheap jewelry sharpers of that State. Such a law is now in force in France and some other parts of Europe. If the law relative to stamping could only be enforced with reference to men as well as jewelry, it is probable that a number of the legislators themselves, who now look like and are esteemed as being the true metal, would be found to be little more than spurious imitations.

A SINGULAR circumstance connected with the *Alleghan* is, that whether or not she was brought to by a Spanish man-of-war and searched, as first reported, should have been so long a matter of dispute, the fact being that she was twice subjected to this indignity. The particulars as they have been given to the public sustain the original report. They afford ample ground for the demand by our Government of an apology and reparation, and this no doubt will be promptly made. It has not already been made. But notwithstanding the transaction affords proof of Spanish recklessness and perhaps ill-will, war with Spain does not necessarily follow. There is but one course open to this Government—but one for Spain to adopt. She must apologise. The identical principle for which we last went to war with Great Britain, is now involved, only the grounds are all the more distinctly settled. It is evident that very much depends on Spain herself.

THE acquittal of Mrs. WHARTON would now seem to be almost a moral certainty. As the presumptive evidences of crime have apparently faded away under the light of fuller and scientific testimony, a corresponding change has taken place in public opinion, until persons who have all along persisted in her guilt are now said to be becoming convinced of her innocence, and anxious for her acquittal. A somewhat remarkable feature of the case is, that all the witnesses, whether for the prosecution or defence, have unanimously testified to her singular amiability, kindness, gentleness and humanity; and the question has very naturally suggested itself whether a woman of excellent qualities would be likely to fall at once into the commission of the most depraved and criminal a depth as that charged against her. Unless the rebutting evidence of the State shall be able to overthrow the medical and chemical testimony introduced by the defense, the case, which it is thought will be given to the jury during the present week, can have but one termination.

REFERRING to the selection of Philadelphia for the Republican National Convention, on the 5th day of June next, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"Pennsylvania felt a little grouty during the first part of General Grant's administration because she was not favored to set the cabinet appointments and what few foreign missions were at the disposal of the executive; but she has come around handsomely now, and may be fully relied on to vote 'right,' next November."

There has been a good deal of this nonsense, first and last, and the papers that continue to repeat it only offend the good sense of their readers. It might be well for them to inquire and determine fairly what part Pennsylvania has had in maintaining the supremacy of the Republican party in the nation; what is the evidence that she has at any time been "grouty"—whatever that is—about Cabinet or other appointments, and whether the action of the National Committee was more or less than a proper tribute to her fidelity. Pennsylvania is Republican in principle. If she has been slighted, which is not her complaint, she has been true. Had she not been, what would be the Republican prospect to-day?

HERE is a story for the legislators of Virginia, and of some other Southern States, to ponder. The London Stock Exchange, about three years ago, struck all Austrian government securities from its list, and prohibited their quotation. This was done because that country, at that time repudiated a portion of her funded debt by compelling her creditors to submit to conversion at a loss. Quite recently the Hungarian Government applied to the London market for a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, but was refused on the ground that in 1868 Hungary constituted a part of the Austrian Empire, and was consequently, although not directly responsible for her bad faith, included in the prohibition. In order to lift the ban from its credit, Hungary, therefore, offered to pay five per cent. on twenty-five millions of Austrian bonds, being about one-third of the loss suffered by the creditors. These terms were accepted, and the required loan negotiated. Austria, however, is still excluded, and such is the effect of the prohibition that it is said to be exceedingly difficult to procure money for any enterprise in that country. Moral—in the long run repudiation doesn't pay.

READERS of DE QUINCY'S writings, no doubt, remember the paper entitled "Walladmor," in which that writer gives an account of a German novel thus named. Though "Walladmor" appeared in Germany and in the German language, it was published as the work of SIR WALTER SCOTT. The year of its publication was 1824, when the Waverly enthusiasm was at its height, and when a new novel by "The Great Unknown" was looked for and received by the public with an eagerness and enthusiasm not easily realized at the present day. By the German reviews "Walladmor" was spoken of with intense admiration as perhaps SCOTT'S greatest work, and British interest in the book was thus raised to the highest point, so that whatever English publisher should first succeed in getting out a translation of the romance was almost sure of making a little fortune. DE QUINCY, one of the comparatively few English writers at that time known as cultivators of German literature, was applied to for a version of "Walladmor," and in the paper referred to above, he gives an exaggerated and amusing narrative of his forced labors, with incidental criticisms of the original work. It seemed to him a rather poor performance, if we rightly remember. We are reminded of "Walladmor" by the announcement in the German papers that its author, Dr. WILHELM HAERING, died on the 17th of December at Arnstadt in Thuringia. He has long been a distinguished, in fact one of the best known romance writers in Germany, where he is sometimes spoken of as "the German SIR WALTER SCOTT." His first novels were written in studious imitation of the manner of the author of Waverley, and SIR WALTER is said to have spoken of "Walladmor" as "a happy mystification." HAERING was born in 1798, and was educated at Berlin. When a mere boy he became a soldier, and as such served through all the German campaigns against NAPOLEON. His novels make a very long list, and, though giving him no title to rank with the Scotch novelist, they possess considerable merits, in the estimation of his countrymen. For many years Dr. HAERING was associated with HITZIG in the preparation of the famous serial collection of Criminal Trials, published under the title of *The New Pitaval*.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

It is not at all surprising to learn that our relations with Russia in consequence of the CATACAZY affair are such as to furnish an interesting and anxious subject of discussion to diplomatists and others in Washington. We fancy that few persons, having even a tincture of knowledge concerning Russian diplomacy and statesmanship, supposed for a moment that the international difficulty had been settled by the withdrawal of the Russian Minister, or that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would accept quietly and without resentment the statement of the case contained in the President's Message. Submission under the circumstances would not have been characteristic either of the Prince or of the Government which he serves—the mighty despotism which, in the pursuit of its schemes of self-aggrandizement, disdains all human prejudices, however respectable they may be, and which, though one of the most powerful empires of the world, employs as its ordinary instruments of success the meanest of those arts and artifices by which cunning supplies the want of, or reinforces strength. When the CATACAZY trouble first began to be talked about, we had little doubt, as we wrote at the time and often afterwards, that the Russian Minister in endeavoring to prevent the peaceful settlement of the Alabama question was acting in strict accordance with his instructions. Nor did it appear that in order to effect his object he had resorted to any measures inconsistent with the principles upon which Russian diplomatists are wont to act, however incompatible his conduct might have been with honor or the proprieties of diplomacy. One of his chief offences consisted in an attempt to appeal to the people in opposition to the views and wishes of their chosen government. At St. Petersburg this step, no doubt, appeared a legitimate use of the claim upon American gratitude established by Russian interposition during our civil war. To establish such a claim was the object of the interposition, and to abstain, for reasons of delicacy or decency, from efforts to reap the full benefit possibly to be derived from the national gratitude, almost certainly seems to GORTSCHAKOFF and the Czar as it seemed to CATACAZY mere imbecile sentimentalism. It is not by such refinement that the Russian empire is extending over Asia and is to extend over Western Europe. We may depend upon it CATACAZY will be fully acquitted of blunder and in evidence of the imperial approbation will be distinguished in some imposing way.

It is not to be supposed that GORTSCHAKOFF or the Czar is offended at the American people by the treatment which CATACAZY has received in this country. Not at all. They are both indignant with the President and his Secretary of State, but they doubtless believe that the people are upon the whole still right enough, as grateful and simple as ever. The fervor of their gratitude has been made manifest in the enthusiasm with which the Grand Duke has been received, and by the display which he has called forth the success of his mission may seem to have fully justified his voyage. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF apparently has still to learn how little such exhibitions of enthusiasm mean in this country. But if it should appear that MARSHALL and nightly friends in St. Petersburg are at length disenchanted and convinced that they have nothing substantial to expect from American friendship, and if as the result of the disappointment the American minister should be furnished with his passports, why perhaps, after all, there would be no cause for national sorrow or mortification. There is but, and in the nature of things there cannot be, any really intelligent sympathy between American republicanism and Muscovite despotism. Shams are always mischievous, and the sham of American admiration for Russia has tended greatly to injure our reputation and weaken our influence in civilized Europe. Common hatred of England rather than love or respect for each other has been the bond hitherto uniting the two countries.

JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic and picturesque pre-Raphaelite dreamer, whose invariable panacea for the political and social sorrows and evils which afflict his country has heretofore been the destruction of its railroads, steam engines and labor-saving machinery, and the restriction of commerce to the raising of cabbages and other agricultural products, which were to be transported to market on the backs of beasts or men at the rate of four miles an hour, instead of forty miles, and by steamships has all along held modern material progress to be diabolic in its origin and influence, and maintained that no country which did not possess a liberal number of mediæval castles relieved by thatched and whitewashed cottages, could hope for the institution of intelligent and cultured beings—seems, at last, to be in a fair way of undergoing a radical change of opinion and sentiment concerning the matter. A proposition is on foot in England for a national subscription to assist the proprietor of Warwick Castle to rebuild that portion of the edifice recently destroyed by fire, to which Mr. RUSKIN was invited to contribute. His reply is somewhat noteworthy. He says:

"I am at this hour endeavoring to find work and food for a boy of seventeen, one of eight people, two married couples, a woman and her daughter, and this boy and his sister—who all sleep together in one room, some eighteen feet square, in the heart of London—and yet I am called upon now for a subscription to help to rebuild Warwick Castle."

This, from so ardent a castle lover as the author of the "Stones of Venice," is especially significant, and indicates how the great, grave problem of the workingman's physical wants and rights is advancing itself as a practical question to all classes and conditions of society in that country. England has no more conscientious son than RUSKIN, nor a more earnest lover of his fellows. She has, also, few greater men; and his passage out of dreamland, and accession to the ranks of the practical reformers of the age, is to be hailed as an encouraging sign.

"BASE is the slave who pays." At a recent conference in London of the Odgerites, Bradlaughites and other would-be fathers and founders of the English Republic, a certain Mr. Osborn, who appears to be a man of honesty as well as of democratic views and doctrines, called attention to the fact that a bill of thirty-seven dollars was owing to the printer of the Republic, with another bill of seventy dollars to some other person for "getting up the late Hyde Park demonstration," and that people were every day dunning the managers for money owing to them, and threatening to expose them in the newspapers unless paid. "There is the bill sticker in the room now," shouted Osborne, in a burst of hearty British manliness, "why don't you pay him?" Whereupon Odger, the impecunious prophet of the Commonwealth, with a most fine scorn of so base a thing as money, launched into a superb dissertation on the higher aspects of the question, winding up with a withering rebuke of the sordid creatures who could think of shillings and pence in the face of such a supreme crisis as that which confronted them. More clearly, perhaps, than any other illustration which has yet been given, the incident shows the actual powerlessness of the turbulent agitators who would establish a republic with themselves as leaders, minus republican virtues or the capacity of self-government. There is little question that the belief is every day becoming more and more prevalent that the hereditary principle in legislation is unwise and unjust, and that a republic is only a matter of education and time. It is evident, however, that a monarchy, under which so much has been accomplished is not lightly to be overturned, and that, although many changes will unquestionably before long be wrought in the Constitution of the House of Lords, the relations between capital and labor, and the laws of primogeniture, none of these will evince of the boisterous incompetency of those who, if a Republic could be had for twenty pounds, would be unable to purchase it.

THE London *Times* sees no other possible outcome of the war between Spain and Cuba than the ultimate loss of the island to the Spanish Crown, and thinks that, notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, the more wise members of the Council would even now be glad to be rid of Cuba "on any terms." It believes the Cabinet cry, "Cuba must not be lost," to be only a patriotic dodge on the part of the Ministry to conceal from the people the fact that Cuba is being lost, day by day, and calls for some Spanish statesman to take time by the forelock and put an end, on any terms and by any means, to a war which is exhausting Spain even more rapidly than it is Cuba. If Prim were alive he would be the man. He is said to have openly expressed the conviction that the loss of the island was only a question of time. But is doubtful whether Spain has a Prim now.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the humorous paragraphs in the COMMERCIAL worthy of an undertaker. Its own jokes must certainly be made by one of that undertaker's lackmen. They are coarse enough.

IS Boston the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society pursues its purpose with dogged philanthropy. It is going to establish there a Home for canine wanderers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A private letter received in Washington from Messina, Italy, dated December, states that "almost every city in Italy is infected with small-pox. In Messina a large portion of the lower classes is attacked, and many of them die. The health officer gives clean bills of health, but, since the 7th instant, the American and British consuls, after a consultation, agreed to enter in their bills of health that "cases of small-pox have occurred in the city, some of which have terminated fatally." The other consuls think it unnecessary, as, in their opinion, the disease was raging over the whole continent of Europe."

The following is the old Saxon statute referring to leap year: "Albeit, as often as leape yeare the dothe occurre, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne in matters of courtshippe, love and matrimonie; so that when the lady proposeth it shall not be lawful for the man to say her nae, but shall entertaine her proposall in all gude courtesie."

Complaints are made in various quarters of the country that winter wheat is suffering considerably from the unfavorable condition of the ground, caused by the changeable weather during the winter.

Three-fourths of the water of London has been pronounced poisonous by Prof. Frankland, of the Royal Institution.

The physician in charge of the drunkard's department of Blackwell's Island says that milk or eggs are antidotes for liquor poisons, and those who must drink liquor should mix milk or eggs with their "poison," which will take effect on those articles instead of the toper's stomach.

One of the examiners in the Internal Revenue Bureau says that, as a general rule, the female clerks pass better examinations than the men.

It is stated that the President will soon send a message to Congress in relation to the better protection of emigrants, as indicated in his last message, accompanied by the report of a special agent who was sent to Germany last summer on a tour of observation.

The *India Gazette* says that the aggregate number of deaths by wild beasts throughout the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Northwestern provinces, Punjaub, Oude, Central provinces, Courge, Hyderabad and British Burmah, for three years, amounts to 12,554. The deaths from snake bites over the same area number 25,664, making a total of 38,218.

The publication of the Sandringham *Daily Prince of Wales Bulletin* has been suspended indefinitely, not because of lack of friends, but because the subjects for editorial opinion have given out.

It is a London custom to hire the *Times* at so much an hour from newsdealers, a single copy thus serving for a number of persons.

It is now suggested that Philadelphia should be selected as a semi-capital of the nation, without disturbing its present location in the city of Washington, so far as the public buildings are concerned.

The new territory of Ojibway, which it is proposed to set off in the northern part of Dakota, will contain about 74,000 square miles, being nearly one-half the present area of Dakota. It contains a large area of fertile and well watered lands, but its inhabitants consist, as yet, almost entirely of Indians. It will be crossed midway, however, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will build up settlements and towns rapidly along its route.

A curious petition has been addressed by the clergy of Alsace to the Emperor of Germany. Divested of its verbiage, it amounts simply to this: Give us unlimited control of church and school, and promote our worldly interests in every way, and we shall desist from telling our parishioners to hope for reincorporation with France.

The Signal Service has commenced to report the depth of water on the prominent points on the Mississippi and other principal rivers, in the same manner that weather reports are now forwarded. The pilots of steamers will be regularly informed of the stages of water upon the bars, thus having positive information on which to act, instead of vague and unreliable reports.

Mrs. Stokes, wife of the murderer of Fisk, a good and beautiful lady, is on her way home from Europe, and has no inkling of the dreadful tidings which await her on arrival in New York. It is stated that Miss Mansfield some months ago endeavored to get Stokes to procure a divorce from this excellent woman; but in this she failed, as Stokes was not inclined to all fine feelings as to discard the wife of his bosom. The last letter written to Stokes by his wife was a model of forgiving conjugal affection.

For the first time in the history of the country the proceedings of the House of Representatives were opened last Tuesday with prayer by a Hebrew rabbi from Canada. The peculiarity of his wearing his hat during the delivery of the prayer, which is the prevailing custom among all orthodox Jews, was the subject of comment by those not familiar with it.

The first test case in the Treasury Department under the civil service rules of appointment to office is the appointment to fill the office of Controller of Currency. The appointment of the present incumbent expires very shortly, and the appointment is open to persons of both sexes.

Not content with being the leading distributive centre, St. Louis is bidding largely for the cotton trade. She has erected cotton presses and extended her transhipping facilities, for which she was rewarded during the year with the receipt of 41,569 bales of the great staple, against 11,394 the preceding year. Other branches of trade and industry show an equally gratifying expansion. To accommodate this commercial growth, two new banks, with a combined capital of $650,000, were inaugurated during the year, and the finances of the city appear to be in a flourishing condition.

The prospects for the coming season are that the present prices of sugars will be maintained. These prices are somewhat in advance of what was anticipated, but sugars are really not high as compared with other articles of prime necessity. Persons who have recently arrived from Cuba represent that the eastern part of the island is virtually in the hands of the insurgents, and that no sugar need be expected from Neuvitas for a year or two, the plantations in that neighborhood being generally destroyed. This being one of the largest shipping ports, its being closed to commerce is seriously felt.

Haight's circus was at Albany, Ga., on New Year's day, and while there it was necessary to make some changes among the animals. Soin running the hyena from one cage to another, the animal sprang upon his keeper in the cage, whereupon a most desperate encounter between man and beast ensued. The fight was for life. The keeper fought despately to keep from being killed outright. His clothes were literally torn in shreds, but by almost supernatural efforts he prevented his flesh being lacerated. He was rescued by some of the men attacking the hyena with crow-bars.

Representative Beck has prepared a careful and thorough statement of the total amount of money taken from the Southern States by the "carpet-bag" governments. He computes the aggregate of over two hundred millions. Senators Blair and Bayard will also sign the statement, which will be submitted to both Houses as a minority report from the Ku-Klux Committee.

THE Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-day will take up the question of calling an Ohio River Improvement Convention. Referring to the matter, the *Times and Chronicle* says: "The city of Cincinnati has held for some time a position considerably worse than that of the donkey between two loads of hay. We have the produce of two states and we want a Southern railway, but nobody do we turn our attention to one than the other throws every obstacle in the way that a most determined hostility can suggest. There seems no good reason that river should fight this railway, nor railway that river, but they are resolved to do so. There is more than room for both, and each has its peculiar province, but so determined is each to beat the other that we are in great danger of falling to the ground without touching either."

IT has been widely stated in the press that seventeen persons froze to death last month in Sedlee county, Nebraska. This is denied by residents of that county, who state that the only death that occurred from such a cause was a man who left his dug-out, which is an excavation in the side of a hill, supported with beams and rafters and roofed with brush and sod, to find shelter with a neighbor, in consequence of having run out of fuel, and was overtaken by a storm, in which he perished.

THE future married life of couples in Fort Wayne is typified by the music with which it is the custom there to serenade them on the wedding night. These hymeneal orchestras are composed of four hand organs, two large sized brass horns, three jews-harps and a few clarionets, each playing a different tune and pitched in a peculiar key of its own. It is said to fall in soothing the savage breasts of the bridegrooms for whose benefit it was organized.

HOW time changes the currents of personal and public feeling. Here is a New York politician prosecuting ex-Alderman and Congressman Morgan Jones for calling him a bounty jumper. During the war a claim to that title rarely failed to touch the patriotic heart of the former "governing class" of the metropolis, and was rather looked upon with pride than sought to be repudiated.

THE Chicago *Times* has an article entitled "A New Religion." We fancy that any kind of religion would be new to that journal.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth the seceder, is be coming, in fact has already become, famous. The Boston *Telegraph* thinks that he even will be invited to preach in that city, perhaps at the Boston theater, where he has more than once drawn large audiences. Though his "new departure" has estranged many old friends, he will not be without hearers when he visits the city where he first became famous. It is now expected that he will eventually unite with the orthodox Congregationalists, but it is remembered by many that similar expectations were entertained when Dr. Huntington left the Unitarians, and it is quite probable that Mr. Hepworth will "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Dr. Osgood, and unite with the Episcopalians.

Judge Packer has just purchased an extensive and valuable farm in Union county, New Jersey, near New Providence, and the people there deem it more than probable that the President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company will hereafter pass a portion of his time in New Jersey which is not improbable, considering how largely he is now interested in that State, and how lavishly he is engaged in extending his own interests and those of the great corporation he directs.

The editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* delivers himself of the following statement. The lives of but few men are above reproach. The man who walks upright through life and never stumbles, and escapes the envy and the calumny of the world, is of no account, and is not likely to leave anything behind him for history or his children or friends to admire. He died "a harmless, inoffensive man" is an empty epitaph. "Write us down an ass," but put no such inscription as this on our tomb stone.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says "Colonel A. K. McClure will lecture before the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifteenth and Lombard, next Tuesday evening, on Mormonism and the Rocky Mountains. The character of the lecturer insures a delightful evening for those who are so fortunate as to be able to attend."

Hon. James Brooks arrived home Friday morning, in the steamer Algeria, from his journey around the world. He was gone seven months, and in that time managed to travel, by land and water, some 30,000 miles. His presence in Congress, it is thought, will exert a favorable influence on the proposition to repeal the income tax.

Referring to the appointment of Chas. Hale, of Boston—formerly editor of the *Advertiser* and for some years American Consul General to Egypt, preceding George H. Butler—to be Assistant Secretary of State in place of J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned, the Springfield *Republican* says: It gives general satisfaction, though it is tempered here in Massachusetts by the thought that if he accepts the place we shall lose a valuable member of the State Senate and the Chairman of the Railroad Committee. A Washington dispatch says the appointment was made by Mr. Fish without solicitation from any quarter, but that Mr. Sumner was pleased over it as though he had personally urged it.

English man as he is, there are few persons in the United States who have a firmer or warmer hold on the affections of its people generally than the brave and eloquent Chicago blacksmith preacher, Robert Collyer. The general impression concerning him is that he is built of the stuff of which heroes are constructed; for which reason, notwithstanding that the sensational people of Boston and shams and charlatans with the true immortals, he suits to an unusual degree their ideal dirt and cent. When his other worldly possessions, ished in the Chicago flames, his cherished library was left with them, and although several reasonable sums of money have from time to time been forwarded him by different friends for the purpose of assisting him to replace it, he has steadfastly spurned it upon every occasion, whom he considered more needy these himself. There being, therefore, very little probability of his ever getting a library together of his own accord, his admirers throughout the country have undertaken to do it for him and in spite of him. The principal publishers, journalists and literary men of New York, Boston and other cities, have among them contributed what is at least the nucleus of an extensive and valuable library, and we should not be surprised if nearly everbody will be glad to learn that the big, brawny, tender hearted, parson whose rare qualities of strength and simplicity, purity and passion, manhood and modesty, have so endeared him to large numbers in the country of his adoption, is in a fair way of presently finding himself the possessor of a library still more intrinsically precious than that which he lost.

Annie Wood, the ballet woman, who introduced the unfortunate Fisk to Josephine Mansfield, makes a "grave" accusation against the latter. She says Josephine is a "whited sepulchre."

Chaplain Flagg, of the Ninth Regiment, New York State National Guard, delivered a funeral eulogium over the grave of his late Colonel, James Fisk, Jr. Among other flowers of speech which bloomed through his oration was this:

"Colonel Fisk was not appreciated by the community in which he lived, even as Shakespeare was not appreciated until long after his death."

Now posterity has come to value every variety of drama that Shakspeare has left behind him; but, in estimating the career of Fisk, will be apt to regard with favor only the first drama which he made his exit from the stage of life.

Actual Mayor, Oakey Hall, and acting Mayor, John Cochrane, have both been invited to deliver the inaugural speech at the unveiling of the Franklin Statue, in Printing House Square, New York. The hope was entertained that, as Hall was absent from the city and liable to personal inconvenience from the reform atmosphere now prevalent there, he would ask to be excused. Unhappily both have accepted Hall and Cochrane together on the memory of the illustrious type-setter is too fearful a thing to be contemplated without a shudder. Alas poor Richard!

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is said to have once been a cooper. If report be true, he has made a "staving" thing of his present position. The Democratic papers declare he never has developed it from a carpet-bag into a fortune of several millions.

Mrs. Tappan, formerly Cora Hatch, is of another lay. She has turned preacher and ministers to a congregation in New York.

The social and political revolution in Japan is the most complete and radical on record. Here is the government of a country supposed to be, with the exception of China, the most conservatively foreign in the world sending a special ambassador to the United States who is a mere youth. Jugoi Aunori Mori, the representative of the Mikado here, is only twenty-five years old.

John Steele, once so well known as "Coal Oil Johnny," is said to have a mania for possessing diamonds. The source of his fortune was first oil. His manner of spending what is left of it is a fancy for "first water."

Not Excelled by Any in the Country.

[From the Media American.]

The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, as a daily, is one of the best managed and most enterprising in the State, and in the amount and interest of its reading matter is not excelled by any in the country—we will not even except the New York *Tribune*. It has a way of condensing its information and giving it spice, peculiar to itself, but is at the same time free from that modern and frequently ridiculous attempts at wit or novelty. It besides ably reflects the business interests of the great West, and is a daily compendium of western civilization and progress. Its market reports and manufacturing intelligence are prepared with admirable care and promptness.

IN view of the disclosures made by the Senate Committee of Investigation, the Republican press is beginning to make suggestions concerning the Washington "mess" kept up by Leet's "General Order" contract. We quote from the Indianapolis *Journal* at the home of Senator Morton, and recognised organ of the Indiana Republicans: "The disclosures thus far reflect very seriously upon the conduct of Leet and Stocking, while they raise a serious question as to the propriety of keeping Leet's messmates, Porter and Babcock, in such intimate relations with the President. Grant does not act hastily in matters of this sort, but he certainly owes it to himself, and the party whose confidence he possesses, to remove any officer implicated in the frauds perpetrated on the Post Office merchants by means of the general order business."

UNTIL the anniversary year of our national independence young men will not have so splendid an opportunity of saying their prayers as they may enjoy in that of 1872. Reports come from all parts of the country about parties of girls getting up balls and sleighing parties, inviting the company of the young men whom they favor, and paying all the bills. The generous youth of the period, who understand what bis-sextile means, should remember that, until the 31st of next December, it is incumbent on Hyllis to defray the livery stable, opera ticket and ice cream expenditures, and that, if in any moment of tender impulse she makes an offer of her hand and heart, Corydon is not at liberty to decline.

THE Tammany Sachems must be in a bad way when their former official slave of the lamp, the N. Y. *World*, pokes malicious fun at them. In its report of the fight last Thursday, between the Sachems and the General Committee, it flouts the once reverenced Columbian Order with a reckless malevolence that must draw pity for its victims even from the *Times* and *Tribune*.

THE fact that the Nicolson pavement in Chicago escaped with but slight injury from the fire, has suggested the idea of covering the roofs of buildings with the blocks, without the intermediate stripe, the blocks themselves being covered with tin to shed the water. The question is also raised why the sides of buildings, as well as roofs, may not be so constructed to resist the flames, if wood will not ignite from fire presented to the end of the grain.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually sorely but torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great vegetable tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not diseased lungs, but the weakness which leads it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, vital energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand reservoir of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it wakes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine,
Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,
Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.
Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, receipted bills, for family use, also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of any quantities.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market st eet, cor. er of the Diamond.

PURE POTASH.
Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, cleaned—for sale by No. 1, always on hand at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS,
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

Cloth Sacks, Cloth Suits,
WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS,
For Sale at a Great Reduction in Price,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the requisites of a Polite and Christian Education. For Circular please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.
1758

NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 1, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Central and thoroughly healthful.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
M. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain every medicine necessary or desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the disarrangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

Not Excelled by Any in the Country.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by

McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Salamander Cement Felting,
OFFICE OF AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.
Messrs. W. C. CHILDS & CO., Pittsburgh.
Gentlemen—We most cheerfully bear testimony to the merits of your Salamander Cement Felting. It is the best non-conductor and most durable covering for steam pipes, boilers, &c., that we know of. We tried it for several months on some of our pipes with such satisfactory results as induced us to apply about two hundred barrels in covering the steam pipes at our works.
Very respectfully, yours,
JONES & LAUGHLINS.

Salamander Cement Felting,
MWF

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, "
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, "
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, "
W. S. Mook, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Gas. Mfrg. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Henniken, Cox Dist. N. W. Revenue.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

Buy None but the Best.
The Improved Sampson & Howe
Standard Scales,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.
SOUDER & M'FLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Special Attention
Is Called to the Following
GOOD BARGAINS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At $1 50 Ladies' All-Wool Felt Skirts, worth $2 00.
At $1. Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At $1. Balmoral Skirts, an extra bargain.
At 50c. All-Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c. Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c. Ladies' Gray French Corsets.
At 12½c. Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18¾c. Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, extra heavy.
At 62 and 75c. Men's Cloth Shirts.
A large stock of all grades, of Men's Plain Cloth, Plaid and Gray Flannel Shirts, at very low prices.

UNDERWEAR,
SILK UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Millinery Goods.
A FULL LINE OF
Broche and Black Taibet Shawls,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and Housekeeping Furnishing Goods, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. E. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the city of Pittsburgh, under the name and style of ROSENBAUM & SON, has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent, the senior partner, D. ROSENBAUM, retiring. The business will be continued by MAX ROS

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, LISBON, CANFIELD, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MAHON, Jr. H. P. MCINTOSH,
O. C. MANELLY, H. P. MCINTOSH, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and free from taxation.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, free from taxation, issued under the provisions of the "Funding Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, January 13, 1872.

The week closes with no material feature of interest, and the change in money, which has caused up from 30 and 40 per cent. to legal rates in the East, is not reflected in our local market. Merchants are learning to accommodate themselves to existing things, and to consider a stringent money market to be the normal, and not the exceptional condition. Great is the mystery of money, like godliness, and the latter has more to do with the former than we are apt to admit when attempting to rate that rather unquotable commodity. A full purse maketh liberal, easy and ostentatious charities, while a lean one oft so screens the generous act that it gets no credit in our moral ratings.

What becomes of all the money, and causes these rapid fluctuations from plethora to stringency, was easily answered, theoretically, in days of a redundant currency, but with our present system, with the element of elasticity entirely wanting, except the artificial "cooking up" process of the speculators and the unwise hoarding of the Treasury Department, it is hard to assign a reli. ble reason, and one we shall leave for the consideration of Mr. Francis Bowen, or the Chairman of the "Banking and Currency" Committee. Yet the disagreeable fact remains that there is and can be no relief till the element of *elasticity* is added to our currency, which is now a fixed quantity. Though some action seems needed, it is with considerable uneasiness we note the numerous propositions now before Congress, some of which may be summed up as follows:

Mr. Morris, of Maryland, to make legal tenders receivable for customs dues to the full amount; Mr. Roberts, of New York, to make them so receivable to the amount of 50 per cent.; Mr. Randel H. Loudon, merchant of New York, to create a national exchequer, with a capital of $100,000,000; Mr. Grimes, merchant, of Philadelphia, to revive the old United States Bank—to make up the deficiency due the banking of the country; Senator Morrill, to fix a day for the banks and Government to resume specie payments; Mr. Garfield, to issue gold for greenbacks, beginning at the market rate, to be increased one per cent. each month from date," commence to redeem them six months afterward, and re-issue them after their redemption.

In addition to the foregoing may be mentioned Mr. Sumner's plan of exchanging coupons connected issues for the present legal tenders. It is thought that, as this plan of exchanging coupons for greenbacks would immediately produce contraction of the currency, and, therefore, might be unpopular, a law will be introduced to provide that the interest of all the 5 per cent. certificates, of which there are now $120,000,000 outstanding, shall cease, and that this would deprive the National Banks of an interest-paying investment for their reserves, they would then be forced to fall back upon their legal tenders—greenbacks—a plan to be commended to contraction of the currency. Speculators are endeavoring to get a movement toward a specie basis for their own enrichment. There seems, however, to be but little support for any of the above plans in the present financial measure during the present session. The formal statistics to be published next week will show whether the gradual decline in the price of gold during the last two years will not continue, and thus bring gold and greenbacks at the end of 1872 about four years.

The *Daily Bulletin* gives the following table of earnings of prominent railroads for the year 1871:

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	1871.	1870.
Chicago and Alton	$ 5,575,092	$ 4,834,000
Central Pacific	*2,646,342	1,846,116
Ohio, Cent., and Ind	*1,200,000	1,150,000
Lake Shore and Mich. South	14,751,207	13,451,349
Northwestern and Chicago	11,000,000	12,125,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,690,695	7,510,061
Pacific and Missouri	*4,650,000	9,500,000
St. Louis, Alton and T.	1,800,000	1,947,297
St. P. Minn and Iron Mountain	*1,645,766	1,347,497
Toledo, Wabash and Western	*2,444,000	2,600,000
Union Pacific	*7,581,750	7,628,472
Western Union	842,169	766,957
Total	$63,931,713	$67,769,462
Increase	1,962,256	

*Fourth week of December, estimated.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, Jan. and July	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868, Jan. and July	111¼	111¼	111¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
New 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
January 13, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton	72	72	72	72	72	72
Pacific Mail	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25	25	25
Adams Express	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
American Express	48	48	48	48	48	48
United States Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. J. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	110	110
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	137
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio, preferred	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Ohio, Cent., and Ind	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toledo, Wabash & Western	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Wabash, preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio and Miss., certificates	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Western Union	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½

Gold carrying at 6 per cent.
Money 7 per cent. gold.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	109¼
Central Pacific Railroad	109¼
Currency Pacific	109¼

Iron and Steel.

Mr. Gerhard, metallurgical chemist, of Wolverhampton, England, is proceeding with his experiments in the manufacture of iron, and has succeeded in producing from the ore, refined iron of a higher order, at much under the cost of a similar quality now made, and which effects certain machine founders and producers of finished iron. Mr. Gerhard, however, aims at the making of steel at much less cost than any of the methods now in vogue, and in that much confidence that he will soon succeed. He tells us that he can see his way to the production of finished steel, in a pure state, without the intermediate of the puddled.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 12, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather this evening is raw and cold, with indications of snow. The market for the week closes at about the prices at which it opened, there being very few changes, particularly for leading articles. Wheat is arriving freely by river and rail. Flour is held in fair supply, and an active trade demand reported. Groceries are reported active at quotations. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm at the figures given below. All leading articles are held firmly at previous quotations. Trade is generally reported fair for the season. Below we give the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4½@4¾; concentrated 4¾@5; potash 9¾@10; pearls 5½@5¾ ₿ lb. Demand fair.

APPLES—Prime to choice $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; common $3 50. Receipts 422 bbls.

BEANS & BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 65@70c per gallon for choice; medium, 60@62½c; 57@58c.

BEANS—Prime navy $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $5@5 50 ₿ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 7@10c ₿ lb.

BRIDGES—Fancy $4 per bu; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal 8-lb cans $1 50 per doz; 5-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $5 00 per dozen; Infant cans, $3 per dozen.

BUTTER—The market exhibites dull under large receipts. We quote: prime choice roll at 25@30c; medium to good 18@22c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams 13@14c; sugar-cured shoulders 9@9½; plain do 7½@7¾; clear rib sides 8c; clear rib do 7½; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 12c. Lard in bbls, 7½@8c; in kegs 8½@9c; spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg. There is a moderate trade demand. Receipts of bacon 7,496 pieces.

CIDER—There is an active demand for good brands, and we are to-day in receipt of sales extra cider at $8 00@10 00 per bbl; Rea's XXX $12 00.

CHEESE—The receipts are light and prices firm. Follow ng are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Ohio factory 14@15c; dairy 13@13½c. Receipts 60 boxes.

CANDLES—Sound 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 @ $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sarkett's Bell berries at $17 00@ 18 00 ₿ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; basket crates $4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5.50@5 75 ₿ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—Both supply and demand light; sales at 5¾@6c ₿ lb.

DOMESTIC—There is more inquiry, with sales at 8¾ 25@5 25 per barrel.

FRUITS—Domestic AND FOREIGN—Sales dried apples at 3¾@4c; peaches, bright new halves, 9@11c; old 10c; mixed 7½@8½c; quarters 5@6c; currants, new crop, 7½@8c; new Zante raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—The receipts of eggs are on the increase, though prices are not lower. We continue to quote fresh at 34@35c; packed 25@30c per dozen.

FLOUR—Following are the current rates from mills and store: Mills—Superfine, $4 25 to $4 75; extra $5 00; family $6 00; Fancy $6 50@7 00; Minnesota Process $7 00@7 50; Patent, $8 00; Spring Wheat, $6 50; Marketing Grocery, red winter, bbls $7 20, sacks $6 90; Stores—Choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flour, for wagoners' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₿ bbl.

FEATHERS—Demand active, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 67½c to the trade; from store 82½ 85c; mixed geese, as per quality.

GROCERIES—We have but few changes to make in this line of trade, notwithstanding the tight money market. New crop New Orleans sugar and molasses are arriving more freely, and now. With ready sales at quotations. Coffees firm but no higher. Rice is in good supply and unchanged. In advance 1¼ per lb, as to grade. Sugar is up ½ to ¾c eastward; out of this the reader will be duly advised through our market report. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾@14c; A coffee 12¾@13c; B 12¾@; Ex C 12¾@; C 12@; C 11¾@; C yellow 10¾@11¾c. Raw sugars, choice 11¼@; prime 10¾@c; good 10½@c; fair 10¼@; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾@10c; good to choice 10¾@c; choice 11¾@.

Molasses—Sales of prime at 60c; Rangoon 58½@; Patna 85c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 33c; Cassia bark 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,185; Corn, sacks 3,004
Oats, sacks	1,581; Rye, sacks 649
Barley, sacks	910;

We have no changes to note in prices. Wheat—fair to prime red $1 45@1 50; white $1 45@1 52. Oats—the market is firm, with sales on track and wharf, 41@42c per bushel. Rye is unchanged—market dull with sales at 60@62c per bushel. Rye is unchanged at 85@90c per bush. for fair. Barley—nominally 80@85c for spring and 87½ 90c per bush. for fall.

HAY—Under heavy receipts the market is dull and prices weak; sales of $24@25 per ton.

HORSES—Sales of new 7ts at 60@70c ₿ lb; old 70s 80@85c ₿ lb.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@ 18c; geese 14@16c; geese 10@11c ₿ lb.

SEEDS—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Timothy $3 00@3 25 ₿ bushel.

HONEY—We are reported sales at 25@30c ₿ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky at 9½@ ₿ 5cb; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₿ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 82@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter extra 80@85c.

LIME—Pittsburgh white $2 00@2 25 ₿ bu; Cleveland $2 25; Canton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00 ₿ cwt; seconds $1 45@1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped rye and oats $1 60; chop rye $1 90; corn meal $1 50 ₿ cwt. These are the wholesale rates for a prime article; inferior lots may be had cheaper. Spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg. There is a moderate trade demand. Receipts of bacon 7,496 pieces.

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THE VERY LATEST.

FISK'S DREAM OF LOVE.

And Its Rude Awakening.

The Marble Heart—Falsehood's Return for Unbounded Generosity—Marco Mansfield, Her Paramour and Their Victim

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *Herald* publishes the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence. It says Fisk and Stokes first met in the summer of '69. The latter was comparatively poor. A year before Fisk was introduced to Miss Mansfield, at her own request, at the residence of Annie Wood, on Thirty-fourth street. She was poor, and told Mrs. Wood that she had not a decent article of clothing. Fisk took her fancy, and she became his mistress. The intimacy ripened into strong affection on his side. At this juncture Fisk and Stokes became intimate. An oil refinery belonging to the latter's mother was put in working order at Fisk's expense, and a company formed. Stokes was at first made treasurer of the company, but having drawn out over thirty-two thousand dollars in the course of four months, the company was reorganized, and he was appointed Secretary of the new corporation. From the new company he drew out over thirty-seven thousand dollars in the course of six months, and on January 6th, 1872, he collected in one day $27,000 of the company's money, no part of which, Fisk claimed, was due to him, and put it in his pocket, telling some of his friends that he had $27,000 of Fisk's money and meant to keep it. For this he was arrested in the manner hereafter stated, but upon his discharge from arrest a compromise was entered into by which he was allowed to keep what money was in his possession, and was paid $15,000 more for himself and $6,000 for his mother, in order to induce him to sell out his interest and retire from the company. In one way or another Stokes managed to leave the company with $130,000 more money than he had when he went into it, all of which he derived directly from his relations with Fisk.

Stokes, meantime, had been introduced to Mansfield, at whose house he spent days and nights. Fisk grew jealous, and Stokes swore he had no cause; but Fisk was not satisfied, and sought to break his connection with the woman, even though he did love her. He wrote a farewell letter to Josie, and then she would write a sweet reply, when Fisk would reject and send her a present, and often a sum of money. While she was thick with Stokes, Fisk was all the time sending her money. Soon Fisk wrote a parting letter to Josie, and told her that she must look to Stokes for her support. This made Josie mad, and she showed all of Fisk's letters to Stokes. Stokes saw at once that these letters were not letters which a married man should write to a woman other than his wife. He saw that there were personal matters that a man would write only to the woman who he loved. He saw in them a chance of merchandise—an opportunity to hold Fisk in his power. Stokes now gathered together all notes, telegrams, scraps on cards and every word which Fisk had written to Josephine Mansfield; he even gathered scraps on cards which Fisk had written to this woman while sitting in the parlor waiting for her to come down. Stokes then made out a claim for two hundred thousand dollars against Fisk. With this claim he sent copies of Fisk's letters to Josie. He said unless the claim was paid the letters would be published to the world. This demand for $200,000 was made through his attorney, Ira Shaffer, Mr. Beach declining to be connected with the matter. It was these letters which caused Fisk to get out an injunction to prevent their publication. They are extraordinary letters, *but such letters as a man would write to a woman he loved, and whose infidelities he had resolved to cast off.* No revelations about Erie or Tammany appear in those published by the *Herald*, which are said to be all the correspondence now in existence. The following is the only letter which has any allusion to parties connected with Erie or Tammany.

"No. 87 West Third street,
TUESDAY, October 13, 1868.

"MY DEAR JOSIE: James McHenry, partner of Sir Morton Peto, the largest railway builder in the world, Mr. Tweed and Mr. Lane will dine with us at half-past six o'clock. I want you to provide as nice a dinner as possible. Everything went off elegantly." We are all safe. Will see you at six o'clock." "JAMES."

On the 8th of January, 1870, Josie made a big row. She declared she would leave Fisk if he didn't make over to her a competency for life. Fisk refused. The next day Josie wrote him a threatening letter, saying their relations were ended. On October 1, 1870, Fisk, in a long letter to Mansfield, says:

"But what think you of a woman who would veil my eyes first by a gentle kiss, and afterward, night and day, for weeks, months and years, by deceit and fraud, lead me through the dark valley of trouble, when she could have made my pathway one of peace, committing crimes which would make me tremble and shrink from, while all this time I showed to her, as to you, nothing but kindness, both in words and actions; lavishing upon her a soul, a heart, a fortune and a reputation which had cost, by night and day, twenty-five years of perpetual struggle, and which, but for the black hint of having in an evil hour linked itself with you, would stand out to-day bright-er than any ever seen upon earth? But the mist has fallen, and you appear in your true light. I borrow your own words. A snake in the grass;' and verily I have found thee out. And you have the audacity to call your wanton faithlessness good advice to me; 'a dog that bites,' &c. How I worship the night I said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' The few weeks that have elapsed since that blessed hour, and I bless that hour, in the sense of what they have brought me. The world looks bright, and I have a being. You imagined I would pursue you again, and you thought I would endeavor to tear down the castle you had obtained by robbery. God knows that if I am an element so cruel to every feeling of devotion as to be willing to link them, you I will assist and foster it so that it will keep you from crawling towards me and prevent me from looking on you as a snake as you are, and from raising a hand in pity to assist you, should trouble again cross your path. So I have no fears that I will again come near you. I send you back a ring, and were I to write anything about it, the words would be only too decent for the same, were they couched in the worst of language, so I say, 'take it back.' Its memory is indecent, and it is the last souvenir I have that reminds me of you. I had a few pictures of you, but they have been found a place among the burnings which fill the waste basket under my table. Be aware that in your back parlor hangs a picture of the man who gave you a home, a name and a right to wear the jewels you have another in your chamber. The picture up stairs send back to me; take the other down, for he whom it represents has no respect for you. After you read this letter you should be ashamed to look at the picture, for you would say, 'with all thy faults, I love thee still,' and what would be merely the same ill-repeated lie; so take it down. Do not keep anything in that house that looks like me. I fain would reach a point where not even the slightest necessity will exist for any intercourse between us. I am in hopes this will end it.

"[Signed.] JAMES FISK, JR."

On the 4th of October Fisk wrote to Josie again, relative to the $25,000 which she wanted from him: "Have I not fulfilled every promise I have made? Is there not a stability about your finances to-day, if not disturbed by vultures, sufficient to afford you a comfortable income for the remainder of your natural life? You say you have never received a dollar from any one but me, and you will never have another from me until want and misery bring you to my door, except, of course, a fulfillment of my sacred promise and the settlement of your bills up to three weeks ago, at five minutes to eleven o'clock. You need have no fear as to my sensitiveness regarding your calling on any one else for assistance — I find the word 'assistance' underlined in your letter to make it more impressive on my mind. That of all others is the point I would have you reach, for in that you would say, 'why, man, how beautiful you are to look at, but nothing to lean on,' and you may well imagine my surprise at your selection of the element you have chosen to fill my place—Stokes. I was shown to-day his diamonds, which had been sacrificed to our people at one half their value, and undoubtedly if this were not so, the money would have been turned over to you that you might feel contented as to the permanency of your affairs. You will, therefore, excuse me if I decline your modest request for a still further disbursement of $25,000. I very naturally feel that some part of this amount might be used to release from the pound the property of others in whose welfare the writer of this does not feel unbounded faith."

On the 20th Fisk wrote again: "We have parted forever. Now let us make the memory of the past as bright and beautiful as we can, for on no side there is so little to cherish that I cling to it with great tenacity and hope from time to time to see you." You know full well how I have suffered. Once you knew me better than any one on earth; to-day you know me less. He is the strongest who can stand in; it is all you desire on your side, that I deserve on mine. This letter should remain and be read only by you; should you see fit to answer it the answer will be in the same way kept by me. There has been a storm; the ship (a noble steamer) has gone down, the storm is over and the sea is smooth again;

"Little ships should keep near shore,
Greater ships can venture more."

My ship is small and poorly officered."

October 25th Fisk writes: "I can see you now as you were last night, when you talked of this man Stokes, and do not deceive yourself, love him. Yesterday there was nothing but breaking up of strong pride and giving way of wilfulness. Cling to that one; leave me alone, for in me you will find nothing left. Why ask me to weaken yourself with him? All this you must study, but I pledge you to-night that I will not countenance even your name being mentioned in my presence. I closed behind him forever; for what you can gain from me you probably can not afford to do that, so let me advise you, nourish him and be careful. Nothing is so bad for you as changes. He loves you, you love him; you have caused me all the misery you could; cling to him; be careful what you do, for he will be watchful. How well he knows you cheated me. He will look for the same, and now as I know precisely how you stand from your own life, I will treat him differently. Although you would not protect him, I will. While he is there, and until his memory is buried forever, never approach me, for I shall spend you away unseen. Ever be careful that you do not have the feeling that you can come back to me, for there is a wide gulf between you and me. I would not hold a false hope out to you; I shall not trouble you, e. In this letter you have the only idea I can express to you. You know when you can see me again, if ever. The risk for you is too great. Loving and sulfed as you are, cling to him for the present, and when your nature grows tired of that, throw him off, and so long until it is time for you to be weary and for you to be put in your little bed forever, you must rest contented. Don't begin plotting to-morrow, take to-morrow for thought, and be governed by this letter, for the writer has much of your destiny in his hands."

Notwithstanding their last farewell letter, Josie still clung to Fisk. She asked him for her favors, asked him for money, which Fisk in his good nature almost always gave. After this we find Fisk completely melted again, and and still in love with the woman to whom he had written such severe letters. Josie never gave him up; she kept in his way. Ev and by Fisk's love came back by degrees, and we now see him writing as fondly as ever. November 16, 1870:

"DEAR DOLLY: Don't feel that way. Go out riding to-night, darling. I will take you to rest. I shall go out at half-past three, and you can safely look ahead, darling, for rest. It will come, and we shall be happy again. Yours, truly, [Signed] JAMES."

There are a large number of letters published, but the remainder are short and were written during the time Fisk was a constant visitor at Mansfield's. Most of these notes contained liberal enclosures of money. Following are specimens:

"10th of March.

"Dear Dolly: Enclosed find $75, which you need. Do not wait dinner for me to-night. I cannot come. Yours truly ever, JAMES.

"ST. JAMES HOTEL, SUNDAY, October 16, '69.

"DEAR JOSIE: Enclosed you will find $143. Yours, truly, JAMES."

"FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—DOLLY: Inclosed find money. Bully morning for a funeral. J. F., Jr."

Fisk sent $1,000 to Josie in November, with this memorandum:

"ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 7, 1870.—Receiving desk $500. W. H. B.

"ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 19th, 1870.—Receiving desk $500. WM. H. B. Please acknowledge receipt of the same."

After Fisk and Josie had made up, Stokes entered the field again. He persuaded Josie that the letters which Fisk had written were of immaterial value to them, and that he would pay any price rather than have them exposed to the gaze of the public, so in a fatal hour Josie consented to go back to Fisk.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a statement on authority of Edward S. Stokes, that the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence, published to-day in the *Herald*, contains only the unimportant letters, which have no bearing upon the case, and that the remaining letters to be published will fully bear him (Stokes) out in all the statements which he has made relative to this correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Emory Withdraws United States Troops from the City.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Gen. Emory addressed the following to Speaker Carter, in reply the proposition relative to appointing a sufficient number of sergeants-at-arms to take peaceable possession of the State House:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1872. }

TO HON. GEO. W. CARTER—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger at half-past seven P. M. In reply to your communication I will state that in a conflict between the Executive and the Legislature of the State, where it is difficult to decide which is right, I have recognized throughout the necessity, in the interests of a republican form of government, of not siding against the Legislature, and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I cannot therefore consistently give you the aid or advice asked. I will further state that I have decided not to bring the troops again into the city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States Government, the parties having a right to a knowledge of the decision being duly informed some hours since. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Brigadier General commanding.

General Emery addressed a similar communication to Governor Warmouth, in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out the entire militia force of the city to-morrow.

EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, January 14.—Duke De Persigny died on Friday at Nice, aged sixty-four.

The Emperor of Brazil has returned from a tour through the naval arsenals of North France.

The advocates of taxation of raw material are reported to be gaining ground in the Assembly.

LONDON, January 15, 5 A. M.—It is expected that the Prince of Wales will have sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to drive out from Sandringham in the course of a week.

The press generally approve of the project for the laying of a new cable from the Irish coast to that of the United States, and agree that cheaper rates than those of the present lines will be an incentive to the business community and press of both countries.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 14, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of highest barometer will probably on Monday extend from Louisiana to Georgia, with clear weather in the Southern and Gulf states; cold northwest wind in Middle and Eastern States during the night, followed by clear and warmer weather on Monday, and southeast wind with cloudy weather Monday night; an area of low barometer extend east-ward to Illinois and Lower Missouri, with rising temperature and cloudy weather Monday afternoon; warm southerly winds, with rain or snow, prevail north of Michigan and Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out and raged from two to nine this morning, in a block of saw mills and lumber yards on First avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, extending to the East river. Two saw and planing mills, a varnish factory and immense quantities of lumber were destroyed. A strong wind was blowing, and at one time the conflagration threatened to be serious, and the whole fire-department was called. A quantity of benzine was removed just in time to prevent an explosion. The heaviest losers, as far as ascertained, are Phyph & Anfy, saw and planing mill, $20,000, insurance $11,000; Batterson & Co., $25,000, insurance unknown; William F. Blodgett, varnish factory, $60,000, fully insured; W. H. Sage & Co., lumber, $12,000, insurance unascertained; total loss estimated at $215,000. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the watchman's carelessness.

A fire occurred at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street this morning; losses, Victor J. Manger's card factory, $40,000, insured for $20,000; Patent Sponging Company, $25,000, insurance $10,000; E. H. Schmett & Co., $6,000, insured for $4,000. The building, which was much damaged, is insured for $60,000. Other losses will bring the total to $100,000.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, the steamers Bremen, from Bremen, Russia, from Liverpool, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cornwell & Co.'s large paper mill at Ypsilanti, Michigan, was completely burned on Saturday, about midnight. Loss $100,000.

Mrs. Martens, wife of a man who died in Cleveland a few days ago of trichina spiralis, also died from the same disease. A boy aged six years is in a critical condition, and a girl aged four it is believed will recover. The case excites great interest among medical men from the large number of physicians and scientific men have visited the sick family.

A fire at Westfield, Ills., Saturday morning, burnt a brick block containing the stores of of Cash & Dawson and C. F. Knapp & Co.

The oil cloth factory of C. M. Bailey, at Winthrop, Mass., took fire in the varnish room, Sunday afternoon, and before it could be checked an adjoining mill and three dwelling houses were consumed.

A joint committee of the Virginia Legislature has agreed upon a bill repealing the present funding act and substituting a new system of funding the entire debt in coupon bonds running ninety years, at three per cent. interest for thirty years, six for the next thirty years and nine for the last thirty years. A proposition is pending in committee for the repudiation of that portion of the debt (one-third) supposed to be due by West Virginia.

The negroes of McIntosh county, Georgia, headed by G. G. Campbell, a negro official, are reported to be in a most excited condition, and vows; could northwest wind in Middle and Eastern States during the night, followed by clear and warmer weather on Monday, and southeast wind with cloudy weather Monday night; an area of low barometer extend east-ward to Illinois and Lower Missouri, with rising temperature and cloudy weather Monday afternoon; warm southerly winds, with rain or snow, prevail north of Michigan and Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire broke out and raged from two to nine this morning, in a block of saw mills and lumber yards on First avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, extending to the East river. Two saw and planing mills, a varnish factory and immense quantities of lumber were destroyed. A strong wind was blowing, and at one time the conflagration threatened to be serious, and the whole fire-department was called. A quantity of benzine was removed just in time to prevent an explosion. The heaviest losers, as far as ascertained, are Phyph & Anfy, saw and planing mill, $20,000, insurance $11,000; Batterson & Co., $25,000, insurance unknown; William F. Blodgett, varnish factory, $60,000, fully insured; W. H. Sage & Co., lumber, $12,000, insurance unascertained; total loss estimated at $215,000. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the watchman's carelessness.

A fire occurred at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street this morning; losses, Victor J. Manger's card factory, $40,000, insured for $20,000; Patent Sponging Company, $25,000, insurance $10,000; E. H. Schmett & Co., $6,000, insured for $4,000. The building, which was much damaged, is insured for $60,000. Other losses will bring the total to $100,000.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, the steamers Bremen, from Bremen, Russia, from Liverpool, and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cornwell & Co.'s large paper mill at Ypsilanti, Michigan, was completely burned on Saturday, about midnight. Loss $100,000.

Mrs. Martens, wife of a man who died in Cleveland a few days ago of trichina spiralis, also died from the same disease. A boy aged six years is in a critical condition, and a girl aged four it is believed will recover. The case excites great interest among medical men from the large number of physicians and scientific men have visited the sick family.

A fire at Westfield, Ills., Saturday morning, burnt a brick block containing the stores of of Cash & Dawson and C. F. Knapp & Co.

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Fire in Franklin, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, January 14, 9 P. M.—A fire broke out in Franklin, Pa., this evening at seven o'clock in the millinery store of Mrs. McKenzie, on Liberty street, and spread to the adjoining building, occupied by W. A. Cooper, as a grocery store. Both buildings are so badly damaged as to render them worthless. Loss not ascertained. Mr. Cooper is insured on stock to the amount of $4,000 in the Union, of San Francisco, and Fire Fund. Mrs. McKenzie is insured on stock $1,500, in the Germania, of New York and Lancaster, of Lancaster, Pa. The buildings belonged to Mrs. Jas. Bredin, and were insured for $4,000 in Pittsburgh companies. The fire is at this time under control.

PETITION

Of the Underwriters, Manufacturers and Merchants of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Exempt Steam Towing Boats on the Western Rivers From Certain Restrictions and Regulations Imposed Upon Passenger Boats.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, citizens of Allegheny, Beaver, and other counties of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent: That a large portion of the tonnage of the port of Pittsburgh consists of freight barges propelled by towing-steamboats built especially for that purpose; that said boats *carry no passengers* nor tow any vessels or barges carrying passengers.

And whereas the act of 28th February, 1871, reduces the amount of pressure of steam on said boats to a standard insufficient to work them up to their capacity, or to safely navigate them with their heavy tows in our rivers, on account of strong currents, abrupt bends and bridge obstructions; and besides this, the said law incumbers said boats with numerous expensive appliances not necessary on towing-boats, and will, with the said restriction of steam, add greatly to the cost of transportation of produce, flour, manufactured articles, and crude materials.

Therefore, we, your petitioners, being largely interested as shippers, and for the general good, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to grant relief to this class of boats by exempting them in everything from the restraining provisions of the laws now existing on this subject, excepting the licensing of officers and inspection of hulls and machinery. And as these boats have run over since their first introduction without the loss of a single life by explosion of boilers as known of by your petitioners, therefore your petitioners pray that they be allowed the same pressure of steam as they worked previous to the passage of the act of 1871, which imposed the first restrictions upon towing boats. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Robert Finney, Secretary Eureka Insurance Company.
Robert Finney, Secretary Boatmen's Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Patterson & Bishop, S. B. blacksmiths.
Adler, Rosenberg & Co.
M. F. Henon & Co.
Joseph White,
John Wilson & Sons,
S. Ewartt & Co.,
Wm. H. Hays & Son,
J. C. Jenkins & Bro.
W. M. Gormly.
Godfrey & Clark,
Knox & Orr.
J. Henderson & Bros.
S. P. Shinn & Co.,
J. N. Hoffstot & Co.,
Arbuckles & Co.,
Dalzells & Townsend,
M. McCullough, Jr., & Co.,
Allen Kirkpatrick &Co.
Wm. Miller & Co.,
George A Kelly & Co.,
John Woodwell & Co.
Wm. G. Johnston, &Co.
Souder & McClurg,
Park & Dean,
Johnston, Shannon & Co.,
Goodman & Mackler.
Chas. C. Baer & Co.,
Joseph Liebler.
Kennedy, Irwin & Co.,
P. H. Hunker.
Carr W. Candless & Co.
J. Klee & Bro.
Whitmore, Wolff & Co.
James O'Brien
William Cooper & Co.
Shipton & Wallace.
Reymer & Bros.
H. J. McCracken & Bro.
Jesse H. Lippincott.
Loh, Son & Co.
W. H. Graff & Co.
Mitchell & Stevenson.
M. W. Rankin & Bro.
McCullough & Smith.
J. A. Graff,
Atwell & Lee.
Chas. B. Leech.
George Thompson.
Johnson & Colvin.
John J. Pettit & Co.
Wm. H. Nantker & Sons.
Samuel H. Baird.
John Roth & Son.
Nathan Hagan.
A. J. Hasson.
Marshall Bros. & Co.,
Myers & Co.,
E. & C. Maginn.
H. Riddle.
Henry Rea.
Marshall & Campbell.
Daniel Wallace.
Steel & Bros.,
J. Aiken & Co.,
J. S. Hill & Co.,
Campbell & Co.,
J. S. Robinson & Co.
L. Blanchard.
Reed & Johnson.
T. H. Sevin & Co.
Wm. Sevin & Co.
Wm. Means.
Chess, Smith & Co.
Jas. B. Lyon & Co.
Belfer & Co., by Geo. W. Charles.
Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Anderson & Wood.
Lloyd & Black.
Wm. Graff & Co.
Bakewell, Pears & Co.
Holtzman & Wiederhold.
Jos. H. Siebel.
Evans, Dalzell & Co.
Kennedy, Childs & Co.
Mullen, Steel & Co.
Wm. Lytle.
Porter, Bell & Co.
Jones & Laughlins.
Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Pittsburgh Bolt Co.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
Alexander King.
Bissell & Co.
Brown & Co.
John Porterfield & Co.
W. P. Townsend & Co.
Isaac Vance.
Jno. A. Moninger & Co.,
A. Torrence & Co.,
Wm. C. Duncan.
Morganstern & Co.
H. Wilson & Co.
J. W. Carnahan.
James Dickson.
E. P. Roberts.
Thos. H. Steel.
C. W. Robers.
Steele F. Roberts.
Geo. R. Senior.
Seth B. Hurd.
John Kenney's Sons.
James Brown.
John R. Mullen.
B. D. Moore.
David L. Evans.
W. O. Duncan.
S. W. Cottingham.
Holland Scott.
George S. Tucker.
J. C. Vincent.
Thomas Davage.
John Biggerstaff.
John Wolf.
H. Harmes.
J. M. Darling.
George W. Haslett.
Hugh Kennedy.
M. Foddy.
John P. Eaton.
J. A. Conner.
Alfred J. Rankin, Druggist.
Miller & Co., Hatters.
C. H. Love.
C. F. Haller.
Charles Jeremy.
James Kennedy.
E. Dietrich.
Thomas O'Brien.
J. B. Hill.
Jos. A. Butler.
Samuel McElhany.
A. Whiting & Co.
England & Buidley.
John Hays.
John Fullerton & Son.
S. B. Hemmerle.
M. A. Jones.
E. Mahood.
Wm. H. Crothy.
J. D. Thompson & Co.
Edward Schmidt.
Geo. H. Andrew
J. S. Ramsey & Co.
H. Sweeney.
Levi Wade.
Lightcap & Bro.
E. Edmundson & Son.
Mc Kee, Murphy & Co.
Wm. Duncan & Son.
C. Hock.
S. Bulford.
Wm. Edw'd Barenne.
Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.,
D. Cooper & Co.,
W. W. Moorhead.
McClarren & McKenan.
John Stevenson, Son & Co.,
P. H. Hacke.
W. V. Dermitt.
Moorhouse & Carsten.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Jos. V. Wycoff.
White, Orr & Co.,
L. Lytle.
Wm. H. Bown.
B. C. Sawer.
W. Freeman.
Thos. Horn & Bro.
Beggs & Lurdry,
C. S. Fleming.
Reed, Vincent & Bros.
Phillips, Bro. & Co.,
George Humboldt.
G. B. Hubbard.
George Crawford.
W. R. Boggs & Co.
Geo. H. Stoven & Co.
John L. Campbell.
David Bly & Co.
Elkins, Bly & Co.
Samuel Richardson.
G. J. Mosbaugh.
L. D. Dunmett.
W. L. Jones & Co.
Maul & Grote.
J. A. Courtney.
Haines & Co.
De Laypen Company
Ogden Street.
James McElroy.
W. Tate & Co.
Lockhart & Frew.
Warren & King.
James Collins.
William Smith.
Charles Epprecht.
Kisser & Clark.
P. M. Shannon.
W. Linsey.
Paul Dunlevy.
Jas. Devinny.
G. D. Laughlin.
Wm. Cooper & Co.
Wm. Haslage & Co.,
J. R. Hubley & Co.,
J. B. Herron & Co.,
Watt, Lang & Co.,
Geo. Albree & Son.
Guckenheimer & Bro.,
Stewart, Eslep & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
Wolf, C. Schmertz,
Wolf, Howard & Co.,
C. Coleman & Son,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
Jno. Seiferth & Co.,
Lindsay, Serritt & Euwer.
J. P. Smith & Co.,
P. Hunker,
Wm. Barnes,
S. B. Comely,
Grierson & Co.,
Robert Grierson,
J. C. Convoy,
Canly & Co.,
John A. Elder.
David Boyd,
Wm. Floyd,
David Hill,
Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.,
H. Childs & Co.,
Rinehart & Stevens,
W. S. Haven & Co.,
P. H. Laufman & Bro.,
Graff, Bennett & Co.,
Davis, Chambers & Co.,
Dilworth, Porter & Co.,
Lorentz & Wightman,
Cunningham & Ihmsen,
Richey, Herron & Co.,
A. Garrison & Co.,
Hays & Getty,
Joseph Fleming.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—River fourteen feet and falling. Arrived—Nashville and Warner, New Orleans; Emalata, Pittsburgh. Departed—Liberty No. 4, New Orleans. Clear and cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—River falling, with seven feet six in the canal, and five feet six inches in the chute. Clear and cool; mercury 32. But little business. Arrived—James K. Rankin, canal; Armadillo, canal; Silver Moon, canal; Cincinnati, Memphis. Departed—Jas. E. Rankin, Evansville; Silver Moon, Cincinnati; Silver Moon, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans. The Sam J. Hale got afloat at daylight this morning, was brought up through the canal and landed at Portland wharf at 3 P. M. As soon as the hold is unloaded she will be taken to Cincinnati and docked for repairs.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 14.—Arrived—Mary Allee, Bee and Mohawk, from St. Louis, at 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 A. M.; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati, 10 A. M.; Emilie Lafarge, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 11 A. M.; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Pink Varnie, Memphis, 3 P. M. Departed—John Saunders, for Nashville, 10 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Mary Dawson, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Pauline Carrol, New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Lady Lee, Red River, 2 P. M.; John F. Tolle, New Orleans, 2 P. M. The river has fallen six inches; clear and cold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Arrived—Atlantic, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Minnie, River falling, with four and a half feet water to Cairo. Weather clear and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 14.—Chiefly clear; mercury 32. The river has fallen two feet. Port List: Up—Chouteau, 12 P. M.; Quickstep, 6 P. M.; Reclaire, 8:24 P. M. Down—Kanawha, 8 A. M.; Dick Fulton, 8 A. M.; Lawrence, 9 P. M.; Raven, 10:30 P. M.; Tarascon, 4 P. M.; Cornelia, 4:30 P. M.; Bowling Green, 7 P. M.; generally with fair trips. Nothing doing today.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THE RIOT CASE.

John Cohoe, John McNamara and James McDade, charged with riot and assault and battery, at the tavern of Mrs. Shepard, in Lower St. Clair township, plead guilty to assault and battery, while the trial was going on, and Cohoe was sentenced to the Work House for one year, McNamara to nine months, and McDade to sixty days.

SENTENCES.

Michael Cavenaugh, who with Andrew Rutzer, was convicted of feloniously entering the store of Force Bros., Liberty street, and stealing cigars and money, was sentenced to the Work House for eighteen months, Rutzer was not sentenced as there is another indictment pending against him.

David Coffey, convicted of committing a felonious assault and battery upon Israel Clare, at the Robinson House, by cutting him with a knife, was sent to the Work House for two years.

James Burnes, convicted of the larceny of a trunk from the P. C. St. Louis Railway platform, was sent to the Workhouse for ten months.

Wm. Divine, convicted of larceny by bailee, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Edward Fairburn, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Mary McKinzy, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

John Gap, convicted of feloniously cutting James McMinn on the head with a knife, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and four months.

John Haner, for an assault and battery on James Wilson, was let off on paying a fine of ten dollars and costs.

SURETY CASES DISPOSED OF.

The surety cases of Emma E. French vs. Maria Brill, and John A. Silvey vs. John Costin were dismissed at the cost of the prosecutors, the latter not appearing.

THE SHOOK DESERTION CASE.

The desertion case in which Melinda Shook appears as complainant and Andrew Shook as defendant, came up for hearing. The complainant alleged that the defendant deserted her and refused to contribute anything to their support. A. G. Cochrane, Esq., moved to quash the information for the reason that a petition had been filed by defendant asking for a divorce on the ground that no legal marriage existed between them. The hearing in the case was postponed until the 20th instant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against.

John Carmichael, John Vanse, John Wagoner, Joseph Wagoner, Lewis Mathey, John Nutcher, James Lina, et al., Michael Fox, John Darling, John and L. Gunkle.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of David Hunter and William Hughey vs. the School Directors and Tax Collector of Lower St. Clair township, an order was made granting a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from levying and collecting a special county tax for the year 1868.

DIVORCE CASES.

An application was filed by Mary Reimenyder asking for a divorce from Geo. Reimenyder, on the ground of cruel treatment. Subpœna awarded.

Julia P. Morrow, who some time since filed a petition for divorce from Robert Morrow made an application to Court for an order directing her husband to give her just and proper allowance. A rule to show cause was granted.

An order was granted in the case of George T. Jennings vs. Annie G. Jennings, directing the husband to pay to the wife fifty dollars within ten days and the further sum of twenty dollars per month during the pendency of the proceedings in divorce or until further order of the court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

164. Andrews vs. Orr.
145. Barber vs. Watson.
148. Laughrey vs. A. J. Nellis & Co.
149. Graff, Hugus & Co. vs. Shaffer.
153. White vs. Shaffer.
156. Gibson, for use, vs. Crane.
157. Same vs. Same.
163. Himsen, trustee, vs. McAboy.
166. Same vs. Same.
167. Scheiffler vs. Carson.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

No business of public interest was transacted on Saturday. The case of Downer vs. Brown will be resumed this morning before Judge Hampton, and Judge Kirkpatrick will deliver the charge to the jury, in the case of Schenley vs. Bracken. The following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

45. Steinhauser for use vs. Steinhauser & Schmidt.
31. Lorenz vs. John Sherer.
44. Anthony Marvin vs. School District of East Deertownship.
52. Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Breining.
53. Same vs. Gerhert.
54. Same vs. Kredel.

Death of a Murderer.

There has already appeared in these columns an account of the murder of a man named Collins by a colored man named Tilghman, at Unionville. The terrific struggle that ensued between Steubenville in making the arrest of Tilghman, has also been fully reported. Before being captured, he was shot in two or three places. He was then handcuffed and taken to Uniontown, where he was placed in jail for trial on the charge of murder. While in prison he suffered greatly from his injuries, and on Friday night died. His remains were taken to Brownsville, where he formerly lived, for interment.

Serious Accident.

Mr. Patrick McGunnegle, of the firm of McGunnegle & Bradley, livery stable keepers, met with a serious accident on Friday afternoon, which may result fatally. He was driving the horses attached to one of the firm's carriages along Penn avenue, when the vehicle was upset and Mr. McGunnegle pitched on the street, alighting on his head and fracturing his skull in three places. He was taken to the house of a neighboring physician, where his injuries were properly attended to. He was in a very precarious condition last night.

On the Pan Handle.

The trains on the Pan Handle Railroad do not appear to have any particular love for running on the track. On Saturday morning a train jumped the track near Noblestown, and in the evening another train left the rails near Cork's run tunnel. Yesterday a train left the track at Primrose, about twenty miles from this city. None of the accidents were serious, and only caused delays in the arrival of trains.

CONDUCTOR HOOK, of the night express on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been presented with a gold watch and chain.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spir